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ROBERT W. DE FOREST

THE
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

1882-1907

HISTORY: ACCOUNT OF
PRESENT ACTIVITIES

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER THIR-
TIETH NINETEEN HUNDRED & SEVEN



BY
LILIAN BRANDT

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING
105 EAST 22d STREET
NEW YORK CITY

HV 99
.NGC4

Handwritten:
H. H. Tyrrel
300

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HISTORY

1882-1907



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The Charity Organization Society of New York has completed twenty-five years of service: service to the families whom it has helped, and enabled others to help; service to all the poor of New York, for whom it has worked to secure more favorable conditions of living and more adequate provision for their needs; and service to the entire country, through the part it has taken in improving all kinds of charitable work and in forwarding movements designed to control causes of poverty and to raise the general standard of living.

From the beginning its ultimate purpose has been the diminution of poverty. Belief in the possibility of eliminating poverty had not been formulated in so many words as a working motive in the early years, but methods and projects were constantly tested by their probable power "to rescue, and not merely to soothe, those who are in danger of lapsing into professional pauperism"; "to protect the community against pauperism not so much by confining it to low and neglected localities as by concerting means to get rid of it." In recent years the growing conviction that not only professional pauperism, but unwholesome poverty as well, in the sense of "the absence of the essential conditions of normal living", may be obliterated, has almost come to be a fundamental article of faith; and with the development of this ideal organized charity has naturally drawn to itself constantly augmenting circles of friends and adherents.

As there has been through the twenty-five years this persistent underlying motive, so there has also been a persistent principle of action. Starting with a constitution which

by its elasticity does honor to the prescience of its framers, the Society found itself, in planning its work, limited only by considerations of expediency; and the principle was embodied in practice which has been formulated by the president of the Society and accepted as a proper statement of the scope for charity organization societies—that “whatever needs to be done in the community and is not already being satisfactorily done by some other agency may legitimately be undertaken by a charity organization society and carried on as long as the need for it continues.”

To act successfully, or even safely, on this principle requires clear vision on the part of those who direct the work of the Society. There must be knowledge of conditions and of remedial agencies; there must be ability to recognize a need and equal ability to know when it has ceased to exist. These requirements seem elementary, but to meet them demands more than elementary vigilance. The effort to meet them by the Charity Organization Society has resulted in what may be called its characteristic method of work. The report made by Mrs. Lowell to the State Board of Charities in October, 1881, on the basis of which the resolutions were adopted leading to the organization of the Society, contained a digest of all the information that could be collected about the non-institutional relief work in the city, and quotations to show the attitude of the leaders in charitable work toward the existing situation. A sense of the importance of knowing conditions and tendencies of thought, expressed in this first document in the annals of the Society, has been characteristic of its entire history. A review of the significant charitable events of the year and a discussion of the pressing charitable needs are features of the annual reports; special committees have been appointed from the first year of the Society's existence, and special agents employed, to study problems which demanded attention; and at every step in its development the decision to take up new work has rested on a study of the

facts germane to the situation. The Society is, in this sense, an opportunist with a fixed ultimate object, if such a contradiction in terms may be allowed. To just the degree that it has been able to discern the right moment and the acceptable method for initiating action has it been successful in accomplishing its object, the diminution of suffering and the promotion of the general welfare of the poor.

A society with a fixed underlying motive, a persistent principle of action, and a characteristic method of work is bound to display continuity in its development, though in this case the nature of the persistent principle and of the method averts the possibility of monotony. The history of the New York Charity Organization Society is of an unusual continuity. It is the record of a steady growth in the direction in which it started. There has never been a reversal of policy. The charter has been amended only once, to provide for the maintenance of an educational institution. The constitution has been changed only to provide for expansion. When undertakings have been discontinued it has been because they have served their end. There are no periods of contrasting aspect in the twenty-five years. The latter half of this history has shown faster growth, as indicated by the number of persons affected and the money spent, and there has been some change in the emphasis placed on the objects stated in the constitution. But the rapid development of educational and reconstructive work for the improvement of social conditions was made possible by the intensive work of the earlier years, and in those earlier years may be found foreshadowings of many of the new undertakings. The reason why investigation, registration, co-operation, and adequate relief are not now prominent in every discussion is not because these "foundation pillars" have been allowed to crumble away, but because the twenty-five years have strengthened them until their names are commonplaces, and attention is naturally centered on the superstructure they support. The

objects might be stated differently, or in a different order, if the constitution were being written for the first time to-day, but they would be the same objects; and each new way of working toward them has been developed out of experience gained through previous work and increasing knowledge.

The growth has not only been harmonious; it has also been continuous and uninterrupted. There have been no periods of recession. Some of the years have been much more active than others, but there is scarcely one that does not show some new undertaking and not one that is without advance of some sort. The Society owes this unusual history to the wisdom of its founders, to the steadfast interest of its officers and members, to the devotion of its employes, and to its adherence to the principles that have been pointed out. Nor does this development represent, as is often the case, the initiative and control of any one person. Progress too often is limited by a single life and is not continued beyond a single generation; but this has been due to the concerted thought and effort of many different persons, men and women, for both men and women are members of its Central Council and of its different committees and both sexes are represented on its official staff. Every question of policy, every forward movement, has been critically considered in advance and final action has represented a consensus of opinion in which many have shared. If some workers are called away there are others already familiar with the Society and its traditions who are ready to take their place. Herein is its guaranty against retrogression and its assurance of progress.

Thus the twenty-sixth year finds the Society at the highest point of vigor and usefulness it has yet attained.

THE BEGINNINGS

The consideration uppermost in the minds of those who brought about the organization of the Society was the need for establishing "a center of inter-communication between the various churches and charitable agencies in the city," in order "to foster harmonious co-operation between them, and to check the evils of the over-lapping of relief." The constitution states this as the first of the six objects of the Society. Its part in constructive work for individual families is defined in the next three: to investigate all cases referred to it and share its knowledge with any inquirer having a legitimate interest; to obtain "suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases"; and to procure work. The repression of mendicancy is announced as a distinct object. And there is added a sixth paragraph, which has proved to be the most far-sighted and most beneficent clause in the document: "to promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence." The history of the quarter century is a record of consistent pursuit of these objects by measures growing steadily in diversity and efficiency.

On October 12, 1881, a special report "in relation to outdoor relief societies in New York City" was presented by Josephine Shaw Lowell, for the New York City members of the Board, to the State Board of Charities.

In preparing this report an attempt had been made to find out how many families were cared for, how much money was spent, and what methods were used, by the principal relief agencies of the city. Only partial returns could be secured,

but even the fragmentary figures served to show how "important a business" the administration of charity had become, and the information obtained about methods disclosed a state of affairs so like that which had existed in 1843 that it was most easily and aptly described by a quotation from the first annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The interval had brought an increase in the number of "societies acting independently of each other", but no system for controlling the evils which had been so clearly seen and defined by Robert M. Hartley forty years before. The review of the situation "led to the irresistible conclusion" that there was at that time "inevitably great waste of energy, effort and money, owing to the want of co-operation among the societies which administer the charities of New York City", while the same cause operated "to encourage among the poor pauperism and degradation". Next, to show that the moment was auspicious for action, passages showing that the need of organization was felt were quoted from recent annual reports of such prominent societies as the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the American Female Guardian Society, St. John's Guild, and the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission.

A resolution was therefore recommended, and adopted at the same meeting, authorizing the New York City Commissioners of the State Board of Charities "to take such steps as they may deem wise to inaugurate a system of mutual help and co-operation" among the societies engaged in teaching and relieving the poor of the city in their own homes."

At this time the organizing of charity was one of the things in the air. In several important cities a few years before, almost simultaneously, societies more or less like the London proto-type had been formed, the first one in Buffalo in 1877; and by the close of 1881 there were twenty in existence. An earlier attempt had been made in New York City, in 1874, to establish a Bureau of Charities for the purpose of register-



JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL

From the bas-relief by Augustus Saint Gaudens



ing persons receiving out-door relief from all sources, but it had failed. The State Charities Aid Association had been discussing the need for co-operation among the charities engaged in distributing out-door relief in New York City, and its Committee on Out-Door Relief, which later became the Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in their Homes, was "watching with very deep interest the progress made by the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, hoping to find sufficient encouragement to recommend the same plan for adoption in New York City," though as late as December, 1880, it was "not prepared" to make the recommendation. The movement of 1881 does not seem to have been a revival of the earlier attempts, or to have been directly suggested by any of the successful experiments in other cities. It was rather the logical solution which presented itself to the persons concerned about the evils they saw in the existing situation, and was thus one of the independent beginnings of charity organization in this country.

The three New York City members of the State Board appointed a Committee on the Organization of Charities of the City of New York, consisting of the following members: Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, chairman, Alfred Roosevelt, Charles S. Fairchild, Arthur M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Dr. Stephen Smith, Josephine Shaw Lowell, R. Duncan Harris, and J. R. Roosevelt, secretary.

This committee organized on January 5, 1882, and held several meetings during the month, at one of which the Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen of Buffalo was present, on special invitation, and "gave an extended and interesting account of charity organization societies of Buffalo and other cities, and of his views in regard to the establishment of a similar organization in the city of New York." A constitution was drawn and reported back to the New York City members of the State Board, who requested the committee to become members of the Central Council and called a meeting for organi-

zation.. This meeting was held on February 8, 1882, at 67 Madison Avenue. Cordial expressions of approval and offers of help were received within a few days from the State Charities Aid Association and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Standing committees on Membership, Finance, District Work, and Co-operation, were immediately appointed, and a special committee to secure a central office. Charles D. Kellogg, secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, was engaged as organizing secretary, and on April 15 he opened the Central Office at 67 Madison Avenue, in the rooms of a club which offered the Society desk-space.

Mr. Kellogg's familiarity with charity organization methods, his care and patience and devotion to the necessary details of the office, and his considerate and generous nature which won friends in every direction, were especially valuable assets to the Society throughout its formative period.

The first president, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, was obliged by his ill health to resign from that office at the end of three years, but even in his short term of service his "mature judgment, varied experience, and conscientious diligence" left their impress.

LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Within a few weeks the office limits at 67 Madison Avenue became inadequate, and the Society moved across the street to rented quarters in number 64, the building then, and now, occupied by the Mott Memorial Medical and Surgical Library. It stayed there less than a year, for in the spring of 1883 the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gave a substantial proof of its co-operative spirit by offering the free use of two floors in its building at 79 Fourth Avenue. This generous hospitality was enjoyed for two years, until expansion in the work of both societies made more room necessary, and then, in May, 1885, the Society moved to 21 University Place, where it remained until it came to its permanent home in the United Charities Building in the spring of 1893. There was some hope of making the house on University Place an embryonic charity building, and this was partially realized, the State Charities Aid Association and two or three other organizations having their offices there.

As early as 1886 a suggestion was made, in a letter by the organizing secretary of the Charity Organization Society, of the advantages which a "charity building" would hold for the societies which would come together in it, and for the benevolent and the poor of the city as well. The suggestion was not followed up until 1890. An offer of \$50,000 was then received from James A. Scrymser toward such a building to be erected under the joint auspices of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a joint committee was appointed to raise the additional \$200,000 needed. About \$90,000 was secured and

then a period of financial depression interrupted active efforts by this committee for the winter. Just as they were about to be renewed a letter was received, dated March 9, 1891, from John S. Kennedy, announcing his plans for erecting a United Charities Building at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, on the site then occupied by St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. A beneficial interest in this building was offered to the Charity Organization Society, as also to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York City Mission and Tract Society. The joint committee thus found its work done when it scarcely had been begun, and the Charity Organization Society saw the ideal it had had in mind for five years, and was ready to work for as long as might be necessary, realized in a moment by the gift of one clear-sighted philanthropist.

In just two years the building was ready for use, and each succeeding year has added to the conviction that it embodies one of the wisest, most far-reaching benefactions of the period. The "very lively personal intercourse" among the leaders in the different organizations, which a distinguished foreign student of American charities finds among us a satisfactory substitute for official connection, could hardly have developed to such proportions without it, nor except for it could there be such effective formal co-operation as there is in many ways. The advantage it is to the poor, the discouragement it is to imposture, and the convenience it is to all the social workers and contributors of the city, and to those of other cities in their visits to New York, are so obvious that they hardly need to be mentioned. The United Charities Building has so quickly and so completely become what it was intended to be that in New York it is almost looked upon as one of the original institutions of the island, and it requires an effort to imagine the social economy of the city without it.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS: 1882-1887

The first year was a busy one. A system of registration and exchange of reports was inaugurated and a "bureau of fraudulent cases" was opened; the co-operation of 138 charitable agencies was secured, including the Department of Public Charities and Correction; six district committees were organized and offices opened in their districts. Eight "tracts", all of them valuable essays, and the preparation of a Handbook for Visitors and a Directory of the charitable resources of the city, mark the beginnings of the substantial body of literature which the Society has produced. A nucleus was collected for the reference library which is now perhaps the best of its kind. Delegates were sent to the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, as has been done in each succeeding year, and also to the meeting of the American Social Science Association. The Society began its promotion of "social and sanitary reforms" by taking part in a conference "to consider the condition of the tenement houses of the city", and by appointing special committees which at the end of the year had under consideration the advisability of establishing a loan society and a bureau for legal aid. The effort to "procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting" had brought up the question of opening a wood-yard and had started a study of the labor markets of the country and the feasibility of using them. The repression of mendicancy was the only one of the six objects for whose attaining specific measures had not been set on foot before twelve months had passed, and it had not to wait much longer, for on July 1, 1883, a special out-door

agent was appointed, commissioned as deputy sheriff, to deal with street beggars. During this second year the Society also opened a wood-yard on East Twenty-Fourth Street; began the publication of the MONTHLY BULLETIN as a medium of communication with its members, to replace THE REGISTER of the Philadelphia Society which had been serving as its organ; and issued the first edition of the Charities Directory, an invaluable book of reference regarding the social work of the city, which has been revised and re-published in sixteen succeeding editions.

By the end of the fifth year the district organization had been extended to One Hundred and Tenth Street on the east side and Fifty-Ninth on the west and the district work strengthened; registration had been extended and improved; the "necessary if distasteful work" of repressing mendicancy had been pushed until the special officer could report that "the most notorious professional beggars and tramps are now (September, 1886) working for the city"; the investigation of questionable and fraudulent charitable enterprises, and reporting on them to members of the Society, had become a feature of the work; an active participation in efforts to secure desirable legislation and to change undesirable conditions had been begun by joining with others in urging the legislature to enact a law establishing municipal lodging-houses, by expressing disapproval of the free distribution of coal by the city, and by securing the introduction and passage of bills for the suppression of stale beer dives and for increasing the sentences of vagrants. Two gifts of ten thousand dollars each had been received for a permanent fund, and a definite standing had been gained in the city.

The first instance of initiative by the Society in supplying lacks in the charitable resources of the city was the opening of the Wood Yard. This was carried on directly by the Society for two years and then transferred to a newly-formed organization, from which the Society again took over its man-

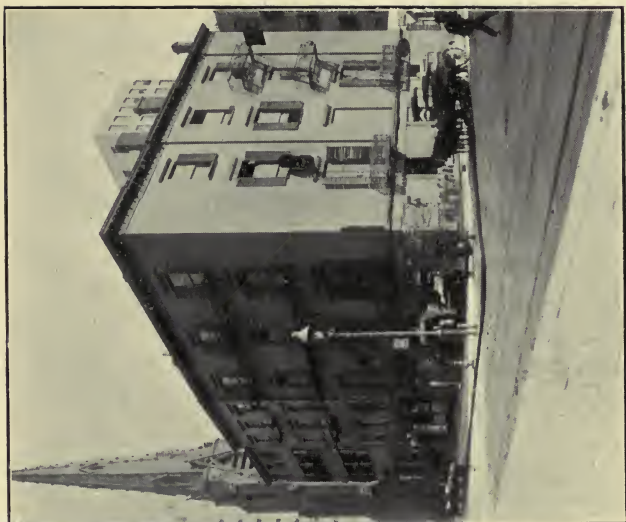
agement in the fall of 1888. Another instance of the same sort of initiative, but with a different plan of action, falls within the first five years. Contact with poor families brought a sense of the need for a place to which women could take their babies for a day's outing, just as it had at the very outset shown the necessity for providing temporary employment for men out of work, and early in the summer of 1886 a conference was called by the general secretary to consider how this need could be met. The result was the formation of an independent committee, of representatives from the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York Infirmity for Women and Children, which opened a day nursery under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. Bartholdi Creche, as it was called, was carried on for several summers as the guest of the War Department on Bedloe's Island, later of the state and city on Ward's and Randall's Islands, and in 1897 bought a permanent home at Edgewater, New Jersey. Changed in name to indicate its new location, Edgewater Creche is now one of the well-known fresh-air institutions of the city. Charles D. Kellogg, its founder, is still its treasurer and leading spirit.

After the work of registration had been in progress about a year the Committee on Co-operation made an examination of the facts reported about the 3,420 families or individuals who had been helped by various societies, and found that in about three-fifths of the cases there was an apparently able-bodied man concerned. The committee therefore called a conference of the co-operating societies to consider these facts and "to form some plan by which the harm inadvertently done by indiscriminating relief may in the future be avoided." The conference resulted in the adoption of a resolution that it was the sense of those present "that all aid given to able-bodied men should be for the purpose of enabling them to find permanent employment, in or out of the city." At an adjourned meeting of this conference (for the interest in the

subject was not perfunctory) the suggestion of a labor bureau for placing men in the country was rejected for this reason: "It is an undeniable fact that a wretched life in the worst district of the city has more attraction to the greatest number of the poor applying for relief, than a life in the country, where healthy work and the chance of permanent improvement might be obtained. It must be recognized that the charity associations of our cities have to deal largely with such poor, who will not leave the city, and it is urgent to make them understand that they are required to depend upon work for their support, if not in the country, then certainly in the city." The truth of this observation on the attractions of city life has only been confirmed by all later experiences. A free employment bureau which was later inaugurated under other auspices was discontinued after a carefully considered experience.

This incident is mentioned because it indicates the elementary character of the relief problems which had to be met in the early days and the uncompromising manner in which they were faced. So rapid has been the advance of recent years both in methods of doing relief work and in popular appreciation of the importance of the best methods that it is difficult to reconstruct adequately the difficulties of those pioneer days. It was necessary not only to try to persuade all kinds of relief-givers to send reports but also to bring it about that those reports should be worth recording, and to work out, through pains and experiment, a satisfactory system of recording and making accessible the information received; not only to gain acceptance for the idea of investigation but also to build up an ideal of what an investigation should be; not only to conquer the popular prejudice against paying salaries for the performance of charitable work but also to find the people who would be worth the salary; not only to establish the principle of "adequate relief" but also to determine a standard of adequacy. None of these tasks has yet been fully accomplished. We are still improving the mechanical

21 (NOW 41) UNIVERSITY PLACE
Central Office, 1885-1893



64 MADISON AVENUE
Location of Central Office in 1882-3





THE UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING

side of our registration system and extending its usefulness; each year we set a higher standard for what an investigation should be; salaries may increase or decrease with changes in economic conditions; and "adequacy" is a relative term, constantly expanding with increase in knowledge and resources.

The difficulty of getting money for the expenses of an undertaking that had not yet had time to prove its usefulness, from a public which believed that money should not be spent in salaries for expert advice and service, but that all charitable contributions should be given to the poor in coal and groceries and shoes, was one of the serious handicaps of the earlier years. The strictest economy was maintained in expenditure for office equipment. All the clerical work for the first five years was done by hand; the first typewriter was bought in February, 1887, under a special authorization of the executive committee. An item of expenditure for a Brussels carpet submitted by one lavish district committee's account was "disallowed, no one dissenting." The salaries of district agents and clerks were small, and the entire force seems to have been over-worked most of the time. This was not due any more, however, to lack of funds than to a lack of suitable persons to do the work as it should be done. The minutes of the meetings of the Committee on District Work and of the Executive Committee are full of discussions as to how this agent can be relieved, where a substitute can be found for another who is ill, the necessity for paying higher salaries, and for having persons in training who would be ready to fill vacancies.

Demonstrations of the evils of indiscriminate relief and the detection of imposture on the part of individuals and organizations were a prominent feature of the Society's work, as it presented itself to the public, in these early years—perhaps naturally, for the exposure of such results of lack of knowledge as would rouse the indignation was the most effective way to gain adherence for a method whose real aim

was helpful assistance to those who were not impostors. This other side of the work was by no means lost sight of in the internal councils of the Society. The Committee on District Work was more active at this period than the Committee on Mendicancy, and was studying records, reviewing the work of the agents, securing and training friendly visitors, and formulating principles on which the care of families should proceed. Although the building up of a body of volunteer visitors was not one of the specific objects of the Society as stated in its constitution, the value of competent friendly visitors has been recognized and efforts have been made to secure them. These efforts were most persistent in the early years and most successful in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts, but there have always been smaller groups connected with the other districts as well. It is significant in this connection that in May, 1883, the Central Council called the attention of district committees to "the favorable opportunities presented by the next six months for the peculiar work of the Society, the permanent improvement of the resident poor." This was at a time when the reduction in applications as spring came on was attributed to "the habit" acquired by the poor, as a result of the general suspension of work during the summer by most of the relief agencies of the city, "of not expecting gratuitous help except during the colder winter months."

ADVANCE AND GROWTH: 1888-1893

The year 1887 seems to close the formative period. It is not a sharp line; but by this time the fundamental work of registration, investigation, co-operation, and district care of dependent families was well under way, and precedents had been established for most of the characteristic work of later years. It was in 1887 that the designation of the executive officer of the Society was changed from "organizing secretary" to "general secretary."

In 1888 Robert W. de Forest was elected president. Mr. de Forest had been connected with the Society from the outset, having taken part in the organization of one of its original district committees, and brought to its highest office several years' experience in the Central Council and in district committee work. His twenty years of administration have been characterized by broad and progressive statesmanship. His service has been active and constant. There are few questions of policy in the decision of which he has not taken part, and each step in advance has been taken with his approval and in many instances on his initiative. The growth and development of the Society owes much to his wisdom, devotion, ability, and foresight.

From this time until the removal to the United Charities Building in 1893 much of the Society's strength was given to improving the details of administration, increasing efficiency in the work already initiated. The opening of a district office in Harlem, the centralization of the care of homeless cases, the appointment of a superintendent of agents, the opening of a night office, the financial success of the Wood Yard in 1890,

the addition of a door boy to the office force, and the increased use of telephone and typewriter, are a succession of events of which each has its significance. But by far the greatest part of the progress which was now taking place was due not to events which can be recorded, but to thoughtful attention to routine details, resulting in improvement in clerical machinery and in the organization of the office and in the personnel of the staff. There was one occasion when the intention of raising the standard of employes was made a matter of resolution by the Executive Committee and the Central Council, but for the most part this was accomplished by patient individual treatment rather than by parliamentary methods. The district committees in 1889 requested the Executive Committee "to consider the propriety of providing means for training persons" for the position of agent and assistant agent, and after that time several "agents in training" were generally on the force. There was evidently a feeling that the unpaid workers as well as the salaried employes were in need of training, for in 1892 a resolution was adopted that all new members of district committees should be requested to attend four lectures on the principles of the Society. The Central Auxiliary Committee of Women, organized by the Committee on District Work in 1887, was an important influence in securing the interest of women in the Society's work. For several years it conducted parlor conferences. It formed auxiliary committees of women in various districts, took the initiative in the organization of the Eighth District Committee, and in 1888 instituted the monthly conferences of social workers which have been carried on every year since.

Besides the improvement in work already under way several important new lines of work were inaugurated during these years. The first of these was the Penny Provident Fund. "In trying to inculcate habits of providence," as prescribed in Object 6 of the Constitution, "our friendly visitors

have been asked to receive small savings. Inquiry developed the fact that no savings bank in the city, with but a single exception, will receive deposits of less than a dollar; and thus became apparent the need of some comprehensive scheme for encouraging small savings." On April 10, 1888, Josephine Shaw Lowell and Otto T. Bannard were appointed a committee to consider this situation; in May their report led the Council to decide to establish a "One-Cent Saving Fund"; in July a standing committee to have charge of it was appointed; and on August 1 the Penny Provident Fund was opened. It has since been conducted as a department of the Society, by the Committee on Provident Habits, of which Mr. Bannard has been chairman. Stations were established ~~in several of the district offices, but their patronage grew so~~ in several district offices, but their patronage grew so rapidly that it became impossible to continue to accommodate them.

In the same year a suggestion was made by the Seventh District Committee that a laundry and training school should be established, to provide for women the opportunity for temporary employment which the Wood Yard offered to men, and also to give training in this occupation to unskilled women. In February, 1889, the Laundry was opened, at 589 Park Avenue, from which location it was removed to the Industrial Building in 1900.

After the Municipal Lodging House Act of 1886 was passed unremitting efforts were made by all who were interested in the proper treatment of homeless men to secure an amendment making it mandatory or to persuade the New York City authorities to take advantage of the permission which had been given them. This was one of the long and tedious fights. When it had gone on for four years and there was no encouragement to hope for a successful outcome in the near future, the Society decided that for a while it would have to do this part of the city's work. The financial stringency preceding the crisis of '93 made it a difficult mat-

ter to get the necessary capital, and so the Wayfarers' Lodge was three years in developing from an idea into a reality. It was not opened until near the end of 1893, but the land for it, on West Twenty-Eighth Street, was bought early in the year, and the hardest work had been done in the period under discussion.

In 1888 the Society called a conference of fresh-air workers for informal discussion of their problems; in 1889 it prepared its first exhibit for a world exposition; and in 1892 it maintained a playground during the summer on vacant lots in West Twenty-Eighth Street.

The Park Place disaster, which occurred in the summer of 1891, was the occasion of the Society's first experience in emergency relief, a kind of work in which it has done conspicuous service in recent years. This disaster was the fall of a building by which sixty-three families suffered bereavement, the victim in many cases being the head of the family. It is an indication of the esteem in which the Society was held that both the Mayor's relief committee and the New York *Herald* requested it to act as intermediary in distributing the funds of \$30,000 and \$7,000 which had been raised.

During these years the Society paid special attention to the immigration problem. It was a time when there was general agitation for restriction, especially of Italian immigration. In 1887, when some dozen different measures were pending in Congress, it was thought advisable to appoint a special committee to study the situation, recommend what position the Society should take, and endeavor to secure concerted action from the charity organization societies of the country. The appointment of the "Ford Committee" by Congress, and its investigations, deferred action, but in 1890 a report was made, drawn by Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith. This report recommended a conservative position as to restriction but strict measures for holding steamship companies responsible, diplomatic correspondence with the Euro-

pean governments, and a trial of the proposed system of consular certificates. Statistics of immigration were published for several years as an appendix to the annual report. That the new immigration, however, affected the work of the Society only slightly, as it does now, was clearly recognized. Examination of all the applications in the year 1887 showed that only six per cent were from persons who had been less than a year in the country, and the number of Italians was almost negligible. The proportion of Italians has of course increased, with their increase in the general population, but it is still true that comparatively little of the work of the Charity Organization Society is with recent immigrants.

The first three years' experience of the Tenth District Committee brought about the organization of a new society in January of 1893. The Harlem Relief Society was formed by several members of that committee, to provide an additional source of relief for the poor of the northern part of Manhattan. This Society has from the beginning disbursed its funds, amounting now to more than a thousand dollars a year, through the Harlem District of the Charity Organization Society.

In this period also were made the plans for providing the poor with facilities for borrowing money at reasonable rates upon pledges of personal property which resulted in the incorporation of the Provident Loan Society in 1894. The injustice of the prevailing methods in the pawnbrokerage business were constantly forced on the attention by individual instances of hardships, and in March, 1892, Alfred Bishop Mason suggested, in an article in *THE CHARITIES REVIEW*, that "notwithstanding the danger of multiplying societies . . . we should unite as pawnbrokers; lend money at low rates on good security to approved borrowers among the poor; and so divorce the three golden balls from the three Furies." A special committee was appointed to consider this suggestion—Charles F. Cox, Alfred Bishop Mason, and Otto T. Ban-

nard—who promptly reported that they had reached the conclusion that it was “appropriate and wise” for the Society to undertake this and outlined a plan for its accomplishment. The \$100,000 which was suggested as the capital stock was raised, the society incorporated, and its first office opened, within two years.

Probably no one concerned in the wording of the Charity Organization Society’s constitution visualized a pawn-shop, even a “humane” one, as included within the phrase “to promote the general welfare of the poor”; but probably also no other similar expenditure of effort has done so much in accomplishing this object. The wisdom in the plan finds its best witness in the corporation’s history. Soon after the first office was opened two of the largest pawnbrokers on the lower east side reduced their oppressive rates of interest to the reasonable one charged by their new competitor. At the end of twelve years six loaning offices are maintained and a capital of about five millions employed. During 1906 nearly ten million dollars was loaned. Although this “child of the Charity Organization Society sprang at once into full maturity as an independent corporation” a continued connection is assured by the provision in the constitution of the Provident Loan Society that three of its fifteen trustees shall be elected upon the nomination of the Society “which originated and furthered” its organization.

One more important beginning was made in the old office on University Place. The first number of THE CHARITIES REVIEW was issued in November, 1891, under the editorship of John H. Finley, then general secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. This did not replace the MONTHLY BULLETIN, which was continued as a confidential communication to members. The REVIEW was designed, in the words of its first editorial, “to be to the active worker in the field of charities what the scientific medical journal is to the physician—a review of the results of the study and experience of



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others in the same line of activity"; and also "to awaken a deeper public interest in the subjects which it discusses and to give a wider knowledge of the principles and methods which have been established and adopted as sound and wise."

In the ten years of its existence the REVIEW published many articles of permanent value and served as a "medium for the discussion of social questions."

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION: 1893-1897

After the removal to the United Charities Building the next date which offers a convenient dividing line, marking an event of very different character, is January 1, 1898, when the Greater New York charter went into effect. The first part of this period was of necessity chiefly occupied with meeting the extraordinary situation caused by the crisis of 1893. Comparatively little new work of a permanent character was undertaken. The Wayfarers' Lodge, opened fortunately at the beginning of the hard winter, and the Provident Loan Society incorporated at the end of it, were the fruition, as has already been told, of earlier plans.

Soon after the change in location application and investigation bureaus were opened in the United Charities Building, with a view to centralizing the personal applications for assistance, especially for homeless persons, as far as practicable, in order that consultation of records and investigation might be made more promptly. About the same time a committee was formed and an office opened in the territory lying west of Central Park, completing the extension of the district organization over the whole of Manhattan. With its new quarters, therefore, and these developments in efficiency, the Society was better equipped to meet the imminent strain than it had ever been before.

Before the end of the summer the industrial depression had begun. Applications for help increased fast, and lack of work was conspicuous, even while the ordinary type of unemployed citizen was still in Chicago enjoying his perquisites at the Columbian Exposition. In September a con-

ference was held, on invitation of the Charity Organization Society, at which seventeen of the leading relief societies united in a statement given to the public through the press, forecasting the probable demands of the winter and urging "the charitably disposed" to make their gifts through the established charities of the city rather than by the indiscriminate alms which would "inevitably tend to pauperize the recipients, as well as to attract to the city an army of vagrants, in addition to numbers of the unemployed of other places." Events of the winter prove the wisdom of this warning. Much indiscriminate relief was given, by individuals and by ephemeral organizations of a sensational character, with the results prophesied; and with the further effect of multiplying the difficulties of the established charities and the wisely-conceived temporary enterprises, such as the East Side Relief Work Committee, in supplying the very great amount of real need and supplying it in such a way that it would leave behind no trail of chronic pauperism.

The Charity Organization Society's contributions, as an organization, to the emergency work included, in addition to the September conference and a widely distributed circular, "How to Relieve Emergent Distress," a very material increase in its own office force, seven assistants being added in the Central Office and one in each district; the establishment of an "Emergent Relief Guarantee", a fund to which \$2,275 was pledged for the benefit of applicants to the Society for whom adequate and suitable assistance could not be obtained from the usual charitable agencies; the utilization of the Laundry and Wood Yard and the newly opened Wayfarers' Lodge to the limit of their capacity; the establishment of a Night Application Office, in conjunction with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; and the opening of the Workroom for Unskilled Women. The joint night office has become a permanent feature, and the Workroom was maintained for ten years. Neither of these was begun as an emer-

gency measure, but they were peculiarly useful during the hard times. The successful experiment in reducing the number of police station lodgers, which was tried on suggestion of the Society in January of 1894, was also opportune. For several weeks all such lodgers were regularly taken to court each morning and committed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for such treatment as the circumstances of each required, with the result of greatly reducing the number of "rounders" and controlling temporarily this form of indiscriminate relief.

Another experiment, tried about the same time, was a weekly course of twelve lectures on practical social problems, "for the instruction of members of the Society and others," conducted by the Committee on District Work. This was less successful, for it is recorded that, although the speakers were "recognized specialists," nevertheless "the attendance was too small to encourage a repetition" of the course. The successful development of subsequent educational efforts mitigates the poignancy of this admission.

It is interesting that at the end of this hard winter of struggle to help individual cases of want a discussion was had in the Central Council on the need for an inquiry into "the increasing evils of a congested city population, co-existing with the want in the country of men and women to do farm and housework", and the Citizens' Relief Committee was asked to consider the advisability of using their surplus in employing "an expert" to make such an inquiry.

The opening of the office of the Provident Loan Society and the introduction of the Penny Provident Fund into the public schools were two cheerful events of this spring. Mention of a third may bring to a close the account of this eventful winter. A plan of co-operation with Columbia College was made, whereby university instruction in sociology was to be combined with practical training in statistics and "field work," the records and district work of the Society to furnish

the material for study and experience. A Committee on Statistics was appointed, whose chairman was one of the Columbia professors, to direct the studies that should be made. The president and faculty of Political Science of the College were given the privilege of nominating a member of the Central Council of the Society. This was the beginning of the alliance that is now firmly established by means of the School of Philanthropy and the Columbia University department of Social Economy. The first study undertaken was of the records of five hundred homeless men.

A local conference of charities, which had a perceptible influence in increasing co-operation during the next few years, was organized in the fall of 1894. One of its first acts reflected the urgent problem presented at the time by the inflation of the homeless population. A leaflet on "How to Help Homeless People" was issued as the consensus of seventeen leading societies. Its distribution by many thousands of copies was believed to have been of service in "checking the sturdy beggar."

The year 1895 was marked by the opening of a district in the Bronx, thus providing for the district care of the poor in their homes throughout the entire city as it was then constituted, and by an extension of co-operation with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. A single joint application bureau was established, on the same principle as the joint night office which had been maintained for eighteen months; and at the same time the registration bureau of the Charity Organization Society was opened to the Association, thus securing to both societies the advantages of consolidated case records.

The only change in the office of general secretary took place in 1896. On January 1 Mr. Kellogg retired, continuing, however, in active connection with the Society until 1900, in the office of second vice-president. Edward T. Devine, his successor, began work on September 1. During the in-

terval of nine months George L. Cheney of the Central Council performed the necessary duties of the office, much of the responsibility for routine administration falling as for several years previously upon the Superintendent, Robert W. Heberd, who resigned from this position in the autumn of 1896 to accept the secretaryship of the State Board of Charities.

This transition in the internal administration of the Society coincided with a period of re-organization in the administration of the charitable affairs of the city. In the years 1896 and 1897 the system of state care for the insane was completed, the poor laws of the state were revised and made more nearly uniform, the separation of public charities from correction was achieved in New York City, the influence of the State Board of Charities was much extended, a municipal lodging house was finally established; and Mayor Strong's reform administration brought in public officials who, "unlike many of their predecessors . . . left their private business and devoted their time to the institutions under their charge", with the results that the streets were kept clean, the health and building departments exercised greater vigilance, the laying out of small parks was pushed, plans were made for public baths, and every effort was made to help, rather than to obstruct, private philanthropic activities, which were correspondingly stimulated. Many of these and other reforms were primarily due to persistent efforts of voluntary associations.

At the same time there developed a formidable movement for extending out-door relief by the city: first in an attempt to secure an increase in the appropriation for free coal; then in efforts to have certain undesirable provisions included in the new charter in process of construction; and then in an objectionable measure, introduced in three successive legislatures, whose object was to substitute payment to parents for payment to institutions in the case of children whose parents were unable to provide for them. Public out-door relief

was prohibited by the Greater New York charter, except for the anomalous pension to the poor adult blind; and it may be mentioned here that subsequent efforts, after the charter went into effect, to restore the city distribution of coal and to create a local Board of Charities in Queens Borough with the power to give out-door relief, were, at some pains, defeated, largely by the joint efforts of the Charity Organization Society and other charitable agencies. The "Destitute Mothers' bill," or "Shiftless Fathers' bill," as it was more appropriately called by its opponents, was a lusty foe. Only the mayor's veto kept it from becoming a law in 1896, but in each of its re-appearances it was defeated in the legislature.

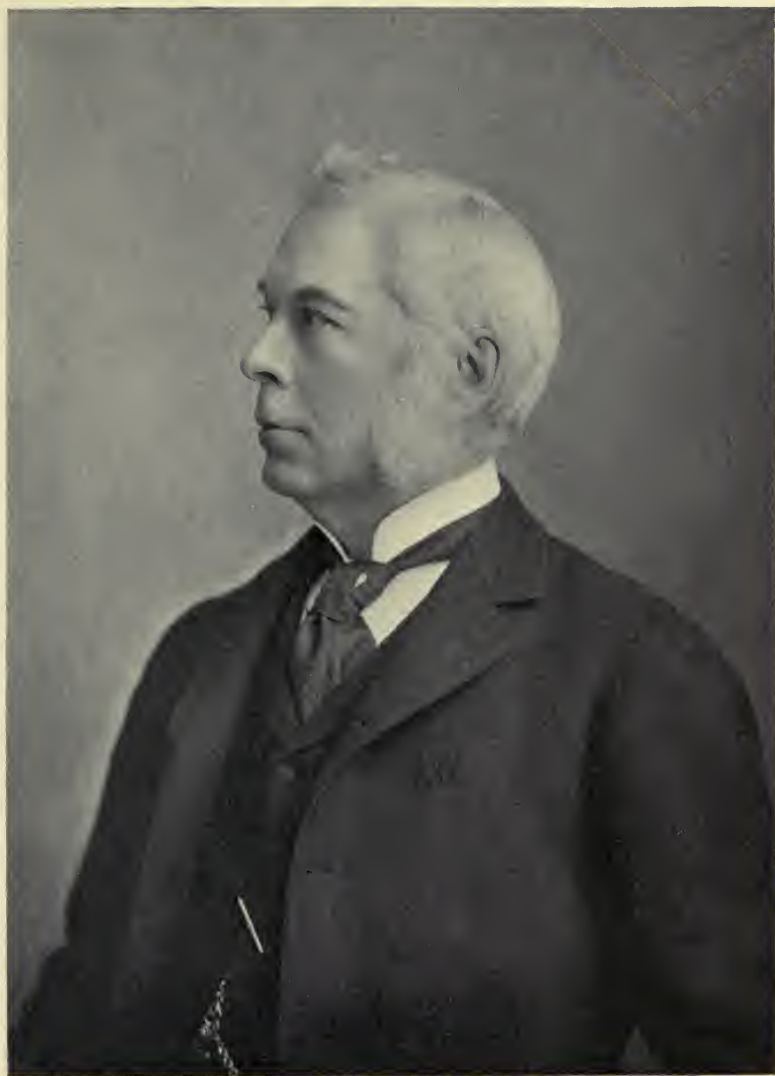
As if to emphasize the wave of advance, in 1898 the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in New York City.

EXPANSION: 1898-1907

Following this transition period the social work of the city entered on a new era, unprecedented for richness and vigor, in which the Charity Organization Society has shared and to which it has constantly contributed. The last decade of the Society's history have been years of remarkable and steady growth in strength and influence.

The first indications of expansion are found in well-established features of the work. The Charities Directory was enlarged to include information about all the territory within the bounds of the greater city; THE CHARITIES REVIEW was "re-organized, enlarged, and improved"; CHARITIES was begun, as a monthly news sheet for members; the Library was enlarged and catalogued; a special agent was employed to take charge of the confidential reports on charitable enterprises; and the district work was strengthened by the addition of several assistants, the almost exclusive attention of the assistant secretary to this part of the work, and such improvement in equipment as the installation of telephone service in all of the offices and a lengthening of the period in which offices are daily open to the public.

An incident with more than one instructive feature opened the year 1898. The city, over-looking the fact that the new charter authorized no out-door relief except the pension to the blind, set in motion its usual machinery for the distribution of city coal. One thousand families were supplied with their half-ton each and twenty-four hundred others had been given orders before the illegality was discovered. The distribution in progress was promptly discontinued, but bills



JOHN S. KENNEDY



were also introduced into the legislature to restore the power, and they were quickly advanced to the third reading. Prompt and vigorous action by the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the State Charities Aid Association won the sympathy of the state senate, whose committee expressed its accord with organized charity by reporting the bills adversely. To avert the hardships which were popularly expected to result from the sudden discontinuance of the city's bounty the Charity Organization Society offered to investigate all of the twenty-four hundred applications which had received the favorable consideration of the Department and to see that coal was supplied to those who needed it. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor supplemented this by agreeing to supply coal to families recommended by the Charity Organization Society. A statement of the methods followed and the facts disclosed by the investigations was a unique demonstration that the need for coal could be easily met, and that more promptly and more kindly, from the ordinary resources of private charity.

Opposition to the other prominent legislative measure of the season led to the establishment by the Society of a new department which developed into great importance in the next few years. The popular appeal of the "Ahearn bill", for making payments to parents who would keep their children at home instead of sending them to an institution, rested on the sound principle that families should be kept together when the only reason for not doing so is a deficiency in the income, and on the fact that private charity was not at the time acting on this principle to the extent that it should. There were hardships in the existing system. The situation having been called to notice by the proposal of legislation involving even more serious evils, it was immediately apparent that this was a problem to be solved by the Charity Organization Society. It was a problem in co-operation: at first with the City Magis-

trates, for at that time application for the commitment of children to institutions had to be made in the police courts, where the children were arraigned in company with all sorts of criminals and by the same methods as criminals; later with the Department of Public Charities and relief agencies.

The Department of Public Charities readily gave permission to the Society to examine the applications pending for the commitment of children, and to select for treatment in its own way cases in which it seemed probable that private assistance in the home would make its dismemberment unnecessary. By the usual methods of organized charity the required private assistance was obtained from friends, relatives, neighbors, employers, or, failing these, from strangers or relief societies. A brief experimental period proved the value of this undertaking and a standing committee was appointed, on which the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the United Hebrew Charities, and the State Charities Aid Association were represented. In its first year of work the Committee by these methods saved 496 children from institutions, representing about one-third of all the applications examined.

Out of this specialized attention to families unable to support their children grew a realization, gradually, that the parents, especially fathers, who are simply desirous of escaping from their natural responsibilities, are numerous enough to constitute a distinct problem in both charity and correction. The interest in the problem of desertion, thus aroused, grew steadily. In the spring of 1903 a conference on the subject was held at which workers from Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, and near-by New Jersey towns exchanged opinions as to the causes and remedies. As a result of this conference interest was stimulated in many parts of the country. In New York a more stringent law was secured, and a study was undertaken by the Charity Organization Society of the facts in a large number of desertion cases. This study, together with a review of the legislation in the different states

relating to family desertion and non-support, has been published by the Society in a volume which constitutes the chief authority on the subject.

After five years of activity the Committee on Dependent Children found that the situation had changed to such a degree that its services were no longer needed. A separate Bureau of Dependent Children had been established to take the place of the police courts and the office of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor in the matters relating to destitute children, and even for delinquent children a special court had been created. A corps of examiners was employed by the new Bureau, whose ideals of investigation and discrimination in decisions approached those of the Society's agents. The Catholic Home Bureau had been established to assist the city in finding homes for children of Roman Catholic parentage; and the United Hebrew Charities and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul were receiving directly from the Bureau of Dependent Children cases suitable for their care, which had formerly reached them through the intermediation of the Society's Committee. In short, families in which commitment was probably undesirable were referred by the city to the proper agency, and these proper agencies did what was necessary. The special committee therefore was left with nothing to do except to provide assistance for the families which would naturally come under the care of the Charity Organization Society. By the successful demonstration of what might be done the adoption of an approved method had been secured from all concerned, so that the specialized work for dependent children did not prove to be the permanent department it was looked upon at first. The purpose for which it had been undertaken had been accomplished and the Committee was accordingly dissolved, the families under its charge being distributed among the districts, where their care was continued on the same principles.

In the summer of 1898, to go back to the time when the special work for children originated, another beginning was made to meet a need which could not be satisfied by a demonstration of method but has required ever increasing provision. The first "training class in applied philanthropy" was opened on June 20 and continued for six weeks under the immediate direction of the assistant secretary, Philip W. Ayres. Growing out of the difficulty experienced by the Charity Organization Society, in common with all organizations with a high standard, to find properly qualified persons to do social work, it has grown into a professional school which has the same place for the social worker as the school of medicine or law or theology has for the physician or lawyer or clergyman. It is interesting that the first standing committee on Philanthropic Education included the present directors of both the New York School of Philanthropy and the Boston School for Social Workers. The report of the Central Council thus describes the future expected from this experiment: "It is hoped that from this beginning a plan of professional training in applied philanthropy may be developed which will raise the standard of qualification and of usefulness throughout the entire field of charitable work. The Society cherishes the conviction that important results to the philanthropic work not only of New York and vicinity, but also of the country at large, would follow the endowment of a school to which the best minds would be attracted, and from which specialists in the various forms of charitable and correctional work could be entered successfully upon their respective careers."

For six years the summer class was held, each year adding testimony to its value and its inadequacy. Then in the winter of 1903-04 an afternoon course was given, attended chiefly by employes of New York organizations. The next year a sufficient sum was raised to provide for a full course of instruction requiring the entire time of its students, and soon after the beginning of the academic year John S. Kennedy's

endowment of \$250,000 established the School on a permanent basis and made easy the expansion which was inevitable. This action by Mr. Kennedy takes rank with his erection of the United Charities Building. No other two gifts have up to the present time accomplished so much to increase the effectiveness of philanthropic efforts in New York and to raise the standard of efficiency in social work all over the country.

A third new undertaking in the year 1898 was destined to a remarkable development. At a meeting of the Executive Committee in April, Lawrence Veiller presented a plan for the formation of a tenement house society which should seek to improve housing conditions in this city by "securing the enforcement of the existing laws relating to tenement houses; by presenting united opposition to bad legislation arising either at Albany or locally; by obtaining such new and remedial legislation as might be necessary; and by making a general study of the tenement house question." The plan as originally presented by him contemplated the formation of a new and separate society, to devote itself permanently to the cause of housing reform, although, as he then pointed out, "this would not be starting a new society so much as it would be centralizing the work of existing societies upon a part of their legitimate work which in the past they have been compelled to neglect." After careful consideration the Executive Committee concluded that it was desirable to undertake this work and that it could be profitably done by the Society rather than by the formation of a new organization. In December accordingly the Tenement House Committee was appointed.

How this Committee organized a campaign of investigation of conditions and education of the public in regard to them which has become a classic model; the exhibition it held which has influenced the character of effective educational effort since, and secured the appointment, by Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York, of a commission which

drafted and put through the new law ensuring an irreducible minimum of light, air, cleanliness, and decency; how a wave of housing reform was put in motion all over the country; and the part played in all this by Robert W. de Forest, chairman of the Society's committee and of the state commission and first commissioner of the unique city department created by the new law, and by Lawrence Veiller, secretary of both committee and commission and first deputy commissioner of the Tenement House Department—all this story has been told so well and so frequently that it needs only to be mentioned here. It is one of the dramatic chapters in the annals of social advance, and one of the signal successes of the Charity Organization Society.

Probably as great a contribution as any that has been made to the cause of social advance and housing reform, has been the permanency of the Society's work: the holding together of its Committee as a permanent organization, continuously moving for better housing conditions, stimulating public officials to progressive and efficient administration, correcting abuses in the administration of the laws, weighing from time to time the adequacy of the statutes to deal with changing conditions and taking the lead in urging new legislation where necessary, preventing the weakening of the law in warding off the constant attacks made on it by selfish interests, and continually carrying on, not only in New York alone, but throughout the entire country, a campaign of education as to the importance and necessity of housing reform as the fundamental basis of the improvement of social and living conditions.

Clearly the Central Council was not speaking with undue confidence in the outcome of the new work set on foot when it characterized the year 1898-9 as "one of the most active and fruitful years" in the Society's history. It is significant, too, that a similar phrase is necessarily used in regard to nearly all of the succeeding years.

In the midst of all this germinal effervescence of 1898 one of the established activities was discontinued, for reasons which afford as strong evidence of vitality as any of the new undertakings. The Wayfarers' Lodge, opened in 1893, in default of proper provision by the city, was closed, "having fulfilled its purpose by leading to the establishment of a free municipal lodging house." The Society's Lodge had been an admirable object lesson, with its hundred clean beds, disinfection of clothing, isolation rooms for sickness, nutritious food, reading room, kindly discipline, and the shower baths, which, though compulsory, were found to be gratefully appreciated rather than submitted to perforce. It had provided sixty thousand lodgings during the five winters of its existence, and had been effective in checking the deterioration with which homeless men were threatened and in starting many of them in the direction of self-respect and independence.

Much of the work of the following years has been anticipated in this account of 1898, but each year has also seen new interests and activities develop.

Participation in work for the control of tuberculosis began in 1899 by the advocacy of the bill pending before the state legislature for establishing a hospital for consumptives in the Adirondacks. Two pages in the annual report for the following year indicate the growing interest in this problem, and lead to the announcement in 1902 that a standing committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis had been appointed. Long before the State Hospital was opened this committee had become one of the strong influences in the city. At the present time it is one of the most conspicuous and most important features of the Society's work.

An opportunity of an unusual sort to influence the administration of public funds presented itself in the summer of 1899 in the shape of a request from the city comptroller that the Society suggest reforms in the methods of appropriating public moneys to private charities. A carefully-considered

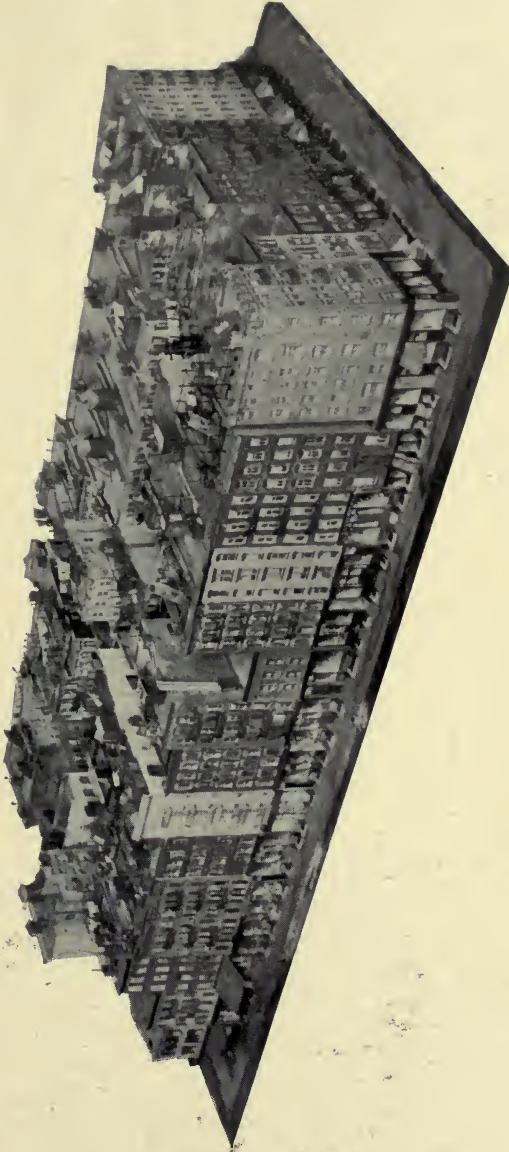
report was made, recommending the *per capita per diem* plan as a measure of payment and several other principles of procedure which were later embodied in rules adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Until 1899 the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had provided temporary relief for cases under the care of the Charity Organization Society when requested to do so. In May of that year, when this form of co-operation was discontinued, friends of the Society organized informally the Provident Relief Fund to provide a substitute for the source of relief thus withdrawn.

In 1900 the industrial branches of the Society's work were brought together in the old Wayfarers' Lodge, renamed the Industrial Building. The tenement house exhibit, the appointment of the tenement house commission, and the first New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, were the conspicuous events of the year. In December the Society was requested by the New York *Evening World* to distribute for it a thousand Christmas dinners. In several succeeding years similar assistance was rendered to the *World* and the *American* in placing their Christmas courtesies unostentatiously where they were needed, by methods involving no humiliation to the recipients.

An excursion into the field of correction which was made in 1901 deserves mention. A woman probation officer was placed at the disposal of one of the magistrate's courts, and later of the children's part of the court of Special Sessions, to demonstrate the necessity for adding probation officers in adequate numbers to the machinery for the administration of justice.

In 1902 the mendicancy department was re-organized on a more comprehensive and more effective plan, which within four years succeeded for the first time in the history of the city, or of any great city, in dealing adequately with the problem of mendicancy. The plan involved co-operation by the



MODEL OF BLOCK ON LOWER EAST SIDE
From the Tenement House Exhibition of 1900



AIR-SHAFT PERMITTED BY THE LAW PRIOR TO 1901
28 INCHES WIDE



NEW-LAW COURT; SUBSTITUTE FOR AIR SHAFT
12½ FEET WIDE, 25 FEET LONG

Police Department, which was withdrawn in 1906, and thus far no effective alternative has been put into operation. The fuel famine of the winter 1902-3, caused by the strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, brought hardship to all in the city. To prevent suffering among those who obtain their fuel from charitable agencies and among those who buy it in small quantities, arrangements were made with the large anthracite coal companies to supply to responsible dealers a large part of the coal brought to the city, on the understanding that they would sell full measure by the pail at a reasonable rate, to all who applied at their yards, and arrangements were also made in the interest of the Charity Organization Society to purchase a large amount of coal for distribution to charitable agencies which should place their orders through the Charity Organization Society. The Society also made and published investigations concerning substitutes for coal, and, in co-operation with the Street Cleaning Department, supervised the distribution of the wood brought to the city's thirteen dumps to those who were willing to come and break it up. The bill introduced for the free distribution of coal by the city was vigorously opposed and defeated.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis began work in the fall of 1902, on the plan outlined at its first meeting the preceding June, which has proved as far-sighted as the Society's constitution. The program had four divisions: research into the social aspect of tuberculosis; educational propaganda; stimulation of provision for public and private care of consumptives; and relief for families in which tuberculosis is a serious financial problem. All four kinds of work were begun during the first year. The available vital statistics were studied with reference to the prevalence of this disease, the susceptibility of persons of different nationalities and of different occupations to it, and its economic significance. A course of lectures designed for social workers was

given by eminent specialists, and sixty-five lectures of a more popular character—seventy in all, with an aggregate audience of 7,373 persons. Twenty-seven thousand copies of pamphlets were distributed, 50,000 of the Board of Health circulars, 5,000 copies of resolutions warning against the use of patent medicines; and the first step was taken in the evolution of the now famous “Don’t card,” an attractive folder which gives the essential facts about tuberculosis in simple language. Vigorous but ineffectual opposition was made to the Goodsell-Bedell bill which afterwards became law and delayed for several years the establishment of a municipal country sanatorium; and during the six winter months the Committee took charge of certain of the families under the care of the Society in whose situation tuberculosis was the main factor. The second year of the Committee’s existence was marked by the publication of the Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has had a very important and direct influence on the development throughout the country of concerted effort for the control of this disease; by the establishment of co-operation with the Board of Education and the labor unions; by the publication of the “Don’t card” in English, Bohemian, Yiddish, and German; and by participation in the exhibition of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, and of the Department of Social Economy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In 1903 the general secretary visited the relief work occasioned by floods and cloudbursts in Missouri, Kansas, and Oregon. Emergency relief work at home was made necessary the next year by the horrible fate which overtook the excursionists on the steamer General Slocum one day in June. Archibald A. Hill, then secretary of the Charity Organization Society’s Tenement House Committee, was asked to act as secretary of the Mayor’s Relief Committee promptly formed. His time and that of several other employes was put at the disposal of the Relief Committee, and for several weeks the

general secretary also devoted close attention to the work, and prepared the report submitted to the Mayor.

The summer of 1904 was a notable one in the organization of social work, for it saw the beginning of both the National Child Labor Committee and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In the launching of both of these important organizations the Society participated, and its general secretary acted as secretary of the former for six months and took a prominent part in the Sociological Section of the first meeting of the latter. This was the year, also, of the endowment of the School of Philanthropy.

A flurry of excitement over children who go breakfastless to school brought up again during this winter the question of public out-door relief, in the form of a discussion on the furnishing of free meals by the Department of Education. The Society expressed itself as opposed to any such plan, at a hearing before the special committee of the Board of Education. Two years later, in last April, a discussion of the same principles was renewed, on the proposal to furnish skilled oculists to treat all pupils with defective vision in the public schools and to give eye-glasses to all for whom they were prescribed. After opposing before the Board of Education "this radical, as it appears to us, revolutionary, and certainly unnecessary" proposition, "in view of the admitted ability of parents in the very great majority of all cases to take care of their own children, and in view of the demonstrated ability and willingness of dispensaries and charitable societies to provide for all whose parents have not this financial ability," the Charity Organization Society made the specific announcement that it was ready, as always, to supply the needs of any child whose parents could not meet them.

The year 1905 was conspicuous for the extension of the educational work of the Society. The general secretary was appointed to the new chair of Social Economy in Columbia University endowed by Jacob H. Schiff as a means of supple-

menting the School of Philanthropy and emphasizing more closely through this personal connection the affiliation already established between the Society and the University. The position attained by CHARITIES, which had absorbed THE CHARITIES REVIEW, and the future planned for it, led to the organization of the National Publication Committee, representative of various movements in social work and of various sections of the country. On November 1, 1905, with CHARITIES was consolidated THE COMMONS of Chicago, and four months later JEWISH CHARITY of New York was also merged. A Bureau of Statistics was established in the Central Office, for the study and interpretation of the case-work of the Society and for furthering in any possible way the study of existing social needs. A special investigation of habits of tenement families in regard to the purchase and management of food was made, in addition to a study of the families under care of the Society during the year, and the Family Desertion volume already referred to was published. A national Directory of Institutions and Societies dealing with Tuberculosis, planned and compiled by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis and issued by it at the close of 1904 in conjunction with the National Association, has proved itself a well-appreciated contribution to the tuberculosis movement of the country. During this, its third year, the Committee, in addition to its lectures and popular literature, made an investigation of lodging-houses in Manhattan, carried on an experiment in placing convalescent consumptives in the country, co-operated with the National Association in holding a tuberculosis exhibition, and established a local travelling exhibition as a permanent part of its educational work.

The death of Mrs. Lowell, on October 12, 1905, bereaved the entire city. To the Charity Organization Society it meant an irreparable loss. Mrs. Lowell was its founder, and through its twenty-three years of existence had been its most faithful, untiring, and efficient member. For twenty-three years

she served on the Executive Committee; for fifteen as chairman of the Committee on District Work. At different times she was a member of the Committee on Co-operation, the Committee on Provident Habits, and the Committee on Philanthropic Education. She was chairman of the Committee on Dependent Children during its four active years; and she was a member of the Central District Committee for three years, and then, from 1893, of the committee in the district on the lower east side now known as Corlears. It was no perfunctory service that she gave. Alert, suggestive, sincere, wise, and unwearied, she, more than any other one person, directed the course of the Society. That there were occasions on which her judgment was overruled is the strongest evidence on record that the Society has not been the product of any one mind or under any personal control. She left a legacy of suggestions—for a children's department, a farm colony for vagrants, a public department for the reduction of crime, of which police, courts, and prisons should be bureaus—which may for years to come engage the attention of those with whom she worked and their successors.

The important new undertaking in 1906 was the establishment of the Special Employment Bureau for the Handicapped. Some reader of the Society's records in the distant future may find the germ of this venture in the permission given an armless man, at the request of one of the district committees, to set up a fruit stand in front of the Central Office at 21 University Place. There is no historical connection between the two enterprises, but the early incident is typical of the efforts that have always been made by district agents to find suitable employment for members of the families under their care who in one respect or another do not come up to the market requirements of capability. The project of organizing an employment bureau for placing the physically, mentally, and socially handicapped in positions

where their particular handicap will not interfere with the work to be done, grew out of a physician's isolated experiments with his dispensary patients, and the problems constantly faced by the Committee on the Joint Application Bureau in its care of homeless cases. In a memorandum presented to the Central Council in January, 1906, Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, a member of the Council, and C. C. Carstens, then assistant secretary of the Society, both representatives of the Charity Organization Society on the Joint Application Bureau Committee, convincingly stated the need for a philanthropic agency which should undertake the difficult task of creating a place in the industrial organization of the city for persons generally considered unemployable. The standing committee appointed to establish such a bureau began work in April.

In this year also the custom which the Society had followed from its beginning of making confidential reports to its members on the standing and management of any enterprises appealing for charitable support was organized into a Bureau of Advice and Information. A special fund of \$20,000 was contributed in January by eight men as a relief fund for the benefit of poor consumptives; and in the fall the Tuberculosis Committee submitted to the Mayor's Hospital Commission recommendations for increased public hospital and dispensary provision, based on an elaborate study of the existing demands and facilities.

The San Francisco earth-quake and fire on April 18 created an emergency situation of a magnitude and delicacy that demanded the most expert handling. The administration of the relief fund of ten million dollars affords the most conspicuous demonstration that has ever been given of the value of co-operation and organization in relief, and of the extent to which professional knowledge in relief administration has come to be appreciated by the public. The president of the Society, by appointment of the Mayor of New York, was chairman of the New York Relief Committee. The gen-

eral secretary of the Society, by appointment of the American National Red Cross, was in charge of the emergency relief for over three months. As special representative of the Red Cross, as chairman of the San Francisco Relief Commission during July, as first chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, and in his cordial relations with the local Finance Committee, he had a unique opportunity to direct methods and initiate policy.

At the end of nearly a quarter of a century the Central Council of the Society, in the winter of 1906-7, made a careful review of its work, for the purpose of determining its future policy. The conclusion was reached that its greatest opportunity for service in the future lies in organizing the forces of the community, public and private, for the permanent improvement of social conditions; that while no less attention should be given to the care of individual families in their homes, its most effective work is to remove, as far as is possible, the conditions which make these families needy. It was felt that the work into which the Society has been led by pressing social needs has been its most fruitful work. Such work has involved, to use the words of the memorandum prepared by the president of the Society, "the organization of charity in its fullest and most perfect sense. . It has meant favorable action on the part of state and municipal authorities; it has also involved the support of the public, the support of the press, and particularly the support of other charitable organizations. It has involved continuous service. The Society has no right to claim, nor does it claim, exclusive credit for this result, which means incalculable good to such a multitude. It has, however, been brought about by organization and co-operation which the Society initiated and which it has fostered. And the result to the community in eliminating and diminishing some of the more important causes of pauperism is of infinitely greater value than could have been brought about by the same amount of effort

and the same amount of money expended for the relief of individual suffering. It is for such reasons that the Society, after twenty-five years of experience, has deliberately determined, without neglecting in any way its duty in the relief of individual cases of poverty, to lay emphasis on the field of removing or minimizing the causes of poverty, and to firmly establish and extend these forms of work by organizing them into a department for the permanent improvement of social conditions."

In January, 1907, the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions was created, thus organizing for more efficient administration the constructive social undertakings already in operation and providing for expansion in such directions as the needs of the city may demand and the resources at the command of the Society may permit.



SOCIOLOGICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY



CONCLUSION

The twenty-five years within which lies the history of the Charity Organization Society have been throughout the country a period of unprecedented progress in charitable methods, in resources available for relief, and in the improvement of social conditions.

In 1882 almshouses and orphan asylums were the principal relief agencies in the state of New York. There were private homes for the aged, but then, as now, more of the aged and infirm were in almshouses, and with them were insane, feeble-minded (called "idiots"), epileptic, blind, deaf-mute, and children. There was in them little provision for the sick, even for contagious diseases. Sanitary arrangements were frequently unspeakable. Two-thirds of the known insane of the state were in county and city almshouses, and stocks, fetters, and other restraining appliances of iron and leather were still sometimes used. Work House inmates were utilized, at least in New York City, as attendants on the sick. There was a large and increasing number of children in institutions and no definite means of supervising expenditures from the public treasury for their support. Fresh-air work was only beginning. Hospitals and dispensaries were as yet only slightly specialized. Such social and educational work as is now carried on by clubs, settlements and other agencies in infinite variety was represented only by a number of "industrial schools" for poor children, and the work of church visitors and missions. The relief of poor families in their homes was accomplished by the city's distribution of coal and by a number of relief societies giving out doles independ-

ently of one another. The State Board of Charities and the State Charities Aid Association had brought about important improvements, but their reports indicate the feeling that their work was only begun.

In the quarter of a century that has passed since 1882 the almshouse has become a home for the friendless aged and infirm; the defective classes have been much better provided for in specialized institutions; the care of the insane has been concentrated under state management, and has become more nearly adequate, more humane, and more remedial; the administration of public charities has been divorced from correction in New York City; and the city no longer distributes coal. A uniform system of accounting has been established in state institutions, and the subsidies to private institutions have been systematized on a basis of payment for services. Contract prison labor has been abolished; matrons have been supplied in the police stations; reformatory methods have to a considerable extent displaced punishment in correctional institutions; and a decent probation system is being worked out. Police station lodgings have disappeared, and in their stead in New York City is a well-conducted municipal lodging house. All the progress that has been made in protecting working women and children, and in controlling the evils of the sweat-shop, has been made in this period. Provision for the sick has increased enormously, and has become greatly diversified; medical attendance and nursing for the poor in their homes have developed, as well as all the educational and preventive work carried on by the Department of Health. The improvement of the dispensary and the increase of voluntary public service by physicians have supplemented with great social advantage the work of the hospitals and Health Department. Dependent children are provided for in more natural ways; many are kept with their own families; for others homes are found in other families; and among the institutions there is a tendency to re-organize on the cottage

plan in a country location, and greatly to improve the curriculum. A separate bureau has been created for dependent children in the Department of Public Charities, and juvenile delinquents are treated in a children's court. Families dependent on private charity are cared for with no less sympathy, but with more thoroughness, and resources are not only more plentiful but are also better organized in their behalf. The administrative, financial, and relief methods of many private relief agencies have improved so enormously as to amount to a revolution.

There has been also marked improvement in the environment of the poor, brought about by governmental activity and private interest. Unchecked competition in the building of tenements with its abuses has been brought under control; playgrounds and small parks have been opened in congested districts, and on the water-front have been built pavilion-piers for recreation and refreshment; public baths have come into existence; recreation centers, vacation schools, and lectures are evidence of the socializing of the public schools which has but recently begun. The settlement movement has developed entirely within this period, and has made its contribution of sweetness and light, as have the many independent clubs and the "institutional work" of the churches, to the lives of working men and women and boys and girls. Certain efforts for improving conditions have assumed such proportions and such definite organization that they have become "movements", of which the most conspicuous examples are the movements to protect children from premature and excessive employment and to diminish tuberculosis. Others, which may develop similarly, are now in their incipency—for the control of all kinds of preventable disease whose persistence depends on social causes, for the mitigation of the evils of congested population, for the protection of purchasers of food, drugs, life insurance, and other com-

modities, for the equitable adjustment of the burden of industrial accidents.

There has come about also during the twenty-five years a change in the conception of social work. It has become a profession, with a literature, defined standards, training schools, and powers of attracting an increasing number of men and women in their choice of a life work, and of retaining the most competent. In the general characteristics of social work the most notable development has been the popularization of the method which has always been prerequisite to efficiency, the method which bases action on a knowledge of facts. This method may be said to have become the standard in the treatment of dependent families and in the treatment of social conditions. "Investigation" of families has lost its terror and is generally accepted as an essential preliminary to real assistance. The necessity for research into working and living conditions has made itself felt by everyone who tries to bring about any social improvement. The Russell Sage Foundation, established this year, is not only "the most nobly conceived benefaction of an age in which many benefactions have been generously conceived and executed"; it is also a response to the insistent demand for knowledge which many charitable organizations, settlements, universities, governmental departments, and private citizens have been trying in fragmentary but earnest ways to meet.

These are advances which have been brought about by conscious social effort, as distinguished from the action of economic forces, and as distinguished from the action of the awakening social spirit on the organization of industry and the conduct of government.

The specific help which the Charity Organization Society has given in bringing about this advance has been outlined in the foregoing pages. In indirect or intangible ways it has been of perhaps greater service. Through the successful accomplishment of certain tasks; through the collection and

presentation of facts about social conditions; through vigilant interest in the action of the legislature and other branches of government as it bears on the welfare of the poor; through the participation of its officers and members of its staff in national, state, and special conferences, and in the emergency relief work occasioned by great disasters; through its own employes who have gone to social work in other cities; through its cordial relations with public officials and with other charitable agencies; through its pioneer work in developing a course of instruction for the training of social workers; and above all through its publications, notably CHARITIES, it has exerted an influence on the social work of the city and the entire country.

It has not been an easy path through these twenty-five years, though the apparently obvious course of this history may give that impression. The next step has not always been clear to all. Long, earnest, even heated discussions have occurred in the councils of the Society, and years of untired effort have sometimes been necessary to convince an opponent on the outside of the wisdom of the Society's position and the disinterestedness of its motives. Prejudice, false sentiment, the clash of selfish interests, and the inherent difficulties of many of the problems encountered, have taxed the judgment and the patience of directors and workers.

In spite of the evils of increased congestion, the physical strain of overwork, and the numerous forms of exploitation from which the poor suffer, there has come about, through increased efficiency of educational and philanthropic agencies, through the adoption of better administrative methods, and above all through the deepening sense of social responsibility, a more just and more adequate discharge of the obligations of charity. And yet these obligations have not been fully met. Of the work to be done not very much has as yet been accomplished. An advance has been made, but there is now the vision of far greater things, and there is justified a

confidence that it is not an unattainable vision, which comes from the success of past efforts and from the sense of strength given by sympathy and unity of purpose among the forces working for the common welfare.

ACCOUNT OF
PRESENT ACTIVITIES

1907





EDWARD T. DEVINE

ADMINISTRATION

The government of the Charity Organization Society differs from that of other charitable societies mainly in having an elasticity in the number and membership of its committees, which enables it easily to adapt the means to the end. The governing body, corresponding to the managers, directors, or trustees of other societies, is called the Central Council. It has a president, a vice-president, and a treasurer elected from the membership of the Council, all of whom serve without compensation. Its real executive officer is its general secretary, and associated with him are the director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions and the director of the School of Philanthropy, all of whom are salaried officers.

In practice the work of the Council is distributed among a number of standing committees, all subordinate to the Executive Committee, which is constituted in large part of chairmen of other committees and is itself directly responsible to the Council. The elastic organization of these committees is an individual characteristic of the Society and has contributed much to its efficiency. They are large or small according to the demands of their work, and they include, without regard to residence, those whose membership is based upon service as well as those whose membership is based upon contribution. In this way the Society has been able to enroll upon its different committees men and women in different parts of the country to deal with those of its functions which are national rather than local, such as its School of Philanthropy and its CHARITIES Publication Committee.

These standing committees are appointed by the president after each annual election. One of them is a Committee on District Work, which occupies toward the Society's district committees practically the same relation of oversight and control that the Executive Committee exercises toward all standing committees.

The district committees, which are charged with the care of needy families in their homes within their respective districts, in contradistinction from the standing committees of the Council, are independent and autonomous, electing their members on their own initiative, subject only to the approval of the Council, and conducting their affairs in many respects independently.

This organization in its statement may seem complicated. As matter of fact it is a necessary adaptation of effort to result which has in practice proved simple and workable, giving to each committee a sufficient degree of independence to encourage initiative, and to the Central Council sufficient control to conform the action of all to a single general policy.

Turning from general to more particular statement, the Central Council consists of thirty-three members, one-third retiring each year, elected by the Society at its annual meeting; one delegate member from each district committee; and certain *ex officio* members. Membership in the Society is based upon service on its committees or financial support. There are twelve *ex officio* members of the Council: the New York City Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, a representative of the State Charities Aid Association and of Columbia University, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, the Mayor of the city, and the heads of those city departments most closely connected with the welfare of the poor—the Police Department, the Health Department, the Department of Public Charities, the Department of Correction, and the Tenement House Department.

The standing committees and the district committees have an aggregate membership at present of over three hundred. The original members of the district committees, one in each of the ten sections into which the city is divided for the Society's purposes, are appointed by the Council, but after that each committee is self-perpetuating, its choice to fill vacancies being, however, subject to the approval of the Council.

It is the function of the district committees to "manage the work of the Society" within their own boundaries, "subject to the control of the Council." They "establish" the district offices; decide on the treatment of the cases applying for assistance in their part of the city; carry the responsibility for developing co-operation with the Society by churches, other charitable agencies, and residents of the district; and take part, more or less actively as their interests lead them, in carrying on the general educational work of the Society. They have no responsibility, as committees, in raising money for their expenses. The finances of the society have been centralized from the beginning. The paid employes for the district work are appointed by authority of the Central Council, subject to the approval of the district committee to which they are assigned.

Through the standing committees, now numbering twenty, the Central Council carries on the rest of the Society's work, and supervises the work of the district committees. The Executive Committee, consisting of not less than five members, all of whom must be members of the Council, acts for the Council in the interim of its sessions, and has charge of the work of the Central Office. It holds weekly meetings and it is the most important of all the committees. For the convenient transaction of business it may meet in two sections. The president and the vice-president of the Council are *ex officio* members of all committees.

There is a standing committee in charge of each distinctive branch of the work. Six of the nine original standing committees are still continued, and new ones have been added as the diversification of the work has called for them. The chairman of each is a member of the Council but the rest of the committee need not be. This freedom of choice has been a source of strength, enabling the Society to unite varied interests in a much more efficient prosecution of new undertakings than would otherwise have been possible.

The officers of the Central Council, elected by the Council, are the officers of the Society. The executive officer of the Council, the general secretary, is responsible to the Council for the management of the Central Office, and for exercising a general supervision over all departments and districts, and is an advisory member of both sections of the Executive Committee and of all standing committees. The director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions is responsible to the Council for the conduct of that Department, with which has been consolidated the established work of the Committees on Mendicancy and the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Tenement House Committee.

The work is organized in bureaus, each with an executive head designated by a variety of titles and responsible directly to the general secretary or the director of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions. The School of Philanthropy, CHARITIES, the Wood Yard, the Laundry, and the Penny Provident Fund, are conducted by standing committees responsible to the Council.

The Society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It has never received appropriations from the state or city. On one occasion an offer of a thousand dollars made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was declined. The contributions during the past year, amounting in the aggregate to ninety-nine thousand dollars, represented twenty-six hundred contributors.

Prior to 1893, the Society's accounts were audited by special committees of the Central Council or of the Finance Committee. Since that date, the Committee on Audit of Accounts has arranged for a monthly and annual audit of the Society's accounts by a certified public accountant. Last winter the Bureau of Accounts was re-organized and a modern system of account and audit installed, as a result of which immediate information is available concerning expenditures to date for various purposes and the balances in hand for each of the Society's activities.

The Bureau of Appeals in the Central Office, under the general supervision of the Committee on Finance and Membership, has been separated from the cashier's office and re-organized on a more efficient basis. This Bureau is charged with the raising of funds, involving not only the sending out of the usual appeals, but to some extent the interpretation of the Society's various activities to the public.

March 29 1913
Jan 2 1961

"A CENTER OF INTER-COMMUNICATION"

It is as difficult to classify satisfactorily the work which is now being carried on by the Charity Organization Society as it is to divide the twenty-five years into sharply demarcated periods, and for the same reason. In each part of the work are found the characteristics of the others. The care of individual families is educational; the development of co-operation is in the interests of the individual poor; the industrial agencies give immediate help to men and women in need, and also train some of them to greater efficiency and promote the social welfare by employing persons who would otherwise be idle; the Tuberculosis Committee, primarily educational, directs the application of a relief fund, maintains a "day camp," secures more sanitary conditions in lodging-houses, and does many other things both for individual consumptives and for social conditions; the School and all the publications are means for securing better relief methods and promoting "social and sanitary reforms."

According to their predominating characteristics, however, the different features of the work may be classified in five groups, described in the language of the constitution: (1) those which serve to establish "a center of intercommunication" for charitable agencies and individuals of the city and "to foster harmonious co-operation between them"; (2) those which deal directly with persons in need of help; (3) the agencies designed "to procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting"; (4) the various specific undertakings "to promote the general welfare of the poor"; (5) the educational activities for the training of

social workers and the diffusion of general information about social work and social conditions.

The departments of the Society's work which are primarily and specifically directed toward securing the first object for which the Society was organized are the Registration Bureau, the Reception Bureau, and the Bureau of Advice and Information. In addition to this a series of monthly conferences with charity workers is held during the winter; the heads of departments act, to an ever-increasing extent, as bureaus of information about their particular work; and the district offices are, in varying degrees, centers of consultation in their neighborhoods. For the poor themselves the Joint Application Bureau and the district offices serve as bureaus of information; and "harmonious co-operation" of all the social forces of the city is fostered by the methods and the policy of every department of the work.

THE REGISTRATION BUREAU

Registration of dependent families and exchange of reports regarding them was naturally the first work undertaken by the Society, whose organization, it may be of interest to recall, was promptly hailed by a morning newspaper as the outcome of its own "advocacy of a sort of clearing house for the various charitable societies of this city."

In the first year 53,886 reports were recorded, relating, as nearly as could be ascertained, to 39,617 different cases. There were without doubt many undiscovered duplicates, for these figures included 15,674 Work House cases, for which no information was furnished except the name, and many of the other reports had little more data for identification.

The reports were sent in by the co-operating societies and institutions on small cards, four by five inches in size, supplied to them for the purpose. These cards were filed alphabetically, and when duplicates were discovered a report of

the information which had come from other sources was sent to each organization concerned. The information received was at first very meagre, consisting generally of merely the name and address and a statement that the family had been helped. As soon as the district work of the Society was started, which was done before the end of the first year, there began to build up a body of information about cases known personally to it. A large record form, the "G" card, seven by eleven inches, was devised for district use; and a smaller one, the "H" card, for the Registration Bureau, to hold a condensation of the information entered in full on the district record. These double records, involving a great deal of clerical work now found to be unnecessary, were continued, with some modifications, until 1890, when the "envelope system" was adopted, which requires only one record, and a long narrow card was substituted for the "G" card.

The first card of the record, called the "face card," shows the composition of the family, names, ages, birthplaces, previous addresses, and references—the classifiable data secured uniformly about all applicants. There follow as many "memorandum cards" (originally intended merely for memoranda, not to be preserved as part of the record) as are required, on which the full story of the case is told by means of a chronological series of entries, recording the results of visits and other interviews. These cards are kept together in a manila envelope. When the system was adopted the envelope contained a transcript of most of the data given on the "face card," and it was never removed from the Registration Bureau. The record cards were kept in the district while the family was under care, but the envelope remained in the files and an entry on it showed where the cards were. The telephone and a regular daily messenger service obviate the inconvenience of not having constant access to the records, at a much smaller expense than was involved by the displaced clerical work, and the danger of inaccuracy always present in copying is avoided.

In 1905 the numerical system of filing was substituted for the alphabetical; an index of "identification cards" took the place of the envelopes in their function as a part of the record; and the envelope was retained simply as an envelope, with nothing but the case number, name, and address on it. By these changes, which were made under the direction of an expert in filing devices, rapidity and accuracy in identification were facilitated. The street register, which was begun in the first year, has ever since been an indispensable adjunct.

Several classes of records which formed a large proportion of the total number in the first five years are no longer represented. The Work House reports were abandoned at the end of the first year, because the mere information that John Smith had been received as an inmate was valueless. The Penitentiary reports, giving address as well as name, but nothing more, were continued until 1898. A large number of false addresses and the absence of other marks of identification made them of little use. With the development of the work of the United Hebrew Charities it became desirable that the records of Jewish cases should be concentrated in its office, and that the Charity Organization Society should co-operate with the United Hebrew Charities by referring Jewish cases to it instead of by receiving reports from it in regard to them. The recipients of "city coal" were another large class of cases in the early years, who have disappeared from the Charity Organization Society records because the abolition of that form of public relief has wiped them out of existence. A change, furthermore, has taken place in the character aimed at for the Registration Bureau. The original idea of making a complete registration of all the out-door relief in the city has not yet been realized, partly because it has seemed clear that co-operation could be more effectively furthered by other methods than by an attempt to secure complete reports from all the charitable agencies and individuals in the city. The Bureau stands ready to be of assistance to anyone who calls

on it, and the value of the information it can give is increasingly appreciated by those who use it. During the year 1906-7 inquiries about cases were received from 333 organizations of various kinds and from 890 individuals. The organizations included 68 societies in other cities and 61 relief societies in New York; 69 churches in New York City, eleven missions, and two sisterhoods; 48 hospitals and dispensaries; nine day nurseries; 19 homes; eight settlements; eight public schools and five private educational institutions; eight police precincts and three courts; seven newspapers; two employment bureaus; a state reformatory; and four city departments.

Since 1895 the records of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have been consolidated with those of the Charity Organization Society, so that the Registration Bureau contains information about a large proportion of the non-Jewish dependent families of the city, though just what the proportion is can not be stated. From time to time the valueless records are taken out and destroyed, until now there are very few which do not contain useful information.

The body of material which has been accumulated through the twenty-five years is enormous. The total number of records on September 30, 1907, not of course including those which have been withdrawn or destroyed, was 99,103. Some of them cover twenty-five years and some contain forty or fifty thousand words. Of these 12,086 were added during the year. This relatively large number of accessions to an accumulation already so large, and in such condition that duplicates rarely escape detection, is an indication of that constant flux in the personnel of "the poor" which is one of the most encouraging features of our economic situation. A "registry of the poor" changes rapidly, far more rapidly than one of the general population. Families and individuals are constantly passing out of it into independence and prosperity, and their places being taken by new-comers, who in turn are only transient.

REPORTS ON CASES

The making of reports on the circumstances of families about which the Society has information, which was at first one of the principal functions of the Registration Bureau, was subsequently shared to some extent with the districts, and is now divided among all departments which have charge of cases. On the principle that the person in closest touch with the family is best fitted to give an accurate and sympathetic account and best able to judge of the points of vital interest to the inquirer, every report about a case in charge at the time of the inquiry, or taken up in response to the inquiry, is now made by the district agent or the investigation agent in whose care the case is; while the registrar reports about cases on which the Society has information but which are not in charge at the time and on which the inquirer wishes that no investigation should be made.

From the aspect of its service to the poor this work of giving the information at our command to "persons having a legitimate interest" in those about whom they inquire belongs with the description of case-work. From its aspect of service to the inquirers and of fostering co-operation, however, it has a place in this section.

During the year 1906-7, 7116 written reports and 2612 verbal reports were made concerning cases under care or of which records were on file.

THE RECEPTION BUREAU

Constantly augmenting numbers of persons write or telephone to, or call in person upon the Charity Organization Society whenever they wish information about the charitable resources or social work of New York or advice about the care of poor persons in whom they are interested. Early in the development of the Society it became desirable to detail a reception agent to meet callers, supply them with the in-

formation or advice they were in search of, or direct them to the proper person in the office or the proper agency outside the Society. Fortunately this position has been held by only two persons in its entire history.

The number of callers seen by the reception agent and her two assistants now averages about eighty-five per working day, sometimes reaching as high as 130. Six years ago the Central Council's annual report called attention to the fact that this number ranged from twenty to fifty. The total number for the year 1906-7 was 22,986, October and March having the largest figures.

The variety and scope of this work may be illustrated by the story of a single day. On September 30, 1907, which happened to be Monday, 108 interviews were recorded and nine letters of inquiry were received. A large corporation requested one of the framed signs which are supplied to members, referring applicants to the Charity Organization Society; a man called for some of the tickets to use for the same purpose on the street and at home. Publishing companies sent messengers for copies of the books and pamphlets published by the Society, and individuals came for the Charities Directory, the annual report, and other publications. Expressmen, printers' boys, and other messengers were attended to. Inquirers were directed to the office of CHARITIES, the School of Philanthropy, and all the other departments of the Society. An offer of a quantity of clothing to be used in the districts was received and acknowledged. A woman who had been sent to the country in the summer by the Society called to express appreciation; and the friend of a man who used to be known to the Society came to tell of his death in a hospital. There were several inquiries for women and men to do cleaning and house work; a settlement asked if we could recommend a stenographer; and a merchant consulted about giving employment to a woman whom we had recommended to him. A laundress from Yonkers, a middle-aged woman who has had

experience in caring for invalids, a governess, a sewing-class director, an institution employe, a clerk, and a young colored man; all asked advice about finding work. The addresses of several prominent social workers not connected with the Charity Organization Society were supplied to persons who came here to find out where they were. Information ranging from a mere address to a description of work was given about settlements, homes for girls, for crippled children, the Society's discontinued Work Room, the Committee of Fourteen, sanatoria for nervous diseases, homes for aged women in New York and Connecticut, the State Board of Charities, four of the largest private societies of the city, the Child Labor movement, funds for special purposes in New York, training schools for domestic servants (in response to an inquiry from San Francisco), employment agencies, and homes for incurables. A visitor from Germany wanted to learn all about the methods of the Charity Organization Society, and a student asked where to get information about the number of men employed in different occupations. Advice was given on many concrete relief problems: to an old woman who has saved some money in order to enter an Episcopal home; to a publishing house which desires to provide for one of its employes, a girl who has developed tuberculosis, and to a man making similar inquiries about a consumptive boy in whom he is interested; to a woman from New Jersey who wishes to befriend an unfortunate girl through her approaching confinement; to a settlement which is arranging for the transportation of a family to more favorable surroundings. A clergyman called to talk over the situation of one of his families and was directed to the district in whose charge the family now is. Advice was also given about convalescent care for a child whose mother was referred here by the hospital superintendent; about a position in the country for a woman and her baby; about placing a child in an institution; and about proper care for a colored girl who is a feeble-minded deaf-mute.

Another day would bring a different list, but this is typical of the range of subjects encountered every day.

THE BUREAU OF ADVICE AND INFORMATION

One particular kind of inquiry has been so frequent and persistent that it has led to the development of an organized bureau. As early as June 30, 1882, the organizing secretary stated that it was hoped "to make this office a bureau of accurate intelligence regarding the history, scope and conduct of all the charities of the city"; and the first annual report of the Society stated that inquiries were already frequently made of it "concerning the standing and work of the various charitable enterprises of the city by those from whom they solicit contributions."

The need thus indicated was met in part by the publication of the Charities Directory; but for many purposes its necessarily formal and limited statements were inadequate, and it contained no mention of the pseudo-charitable and embryonic enterprises which are the greatest embarrassment and the greatest danger to the benevolent individuals of the city.

Soliciting contributions for a charity which does not exist at all or exists only for the benefit of its promoters, was a recognized form of mendicancy when the Society was organized, and the suppression of such fraudulent enterprises and the exposure of the methods of the individuals concerned was undertaken whenever the occasion demanded. Fraudulent charities were, from the first, included with individual impostors in the Cautionary Bulletin. Threats of libel suits were not infrequently incurred in the earlier years, but none was ever brought to an issue, and many spurious collectors have been forced to retire from their business in New York. This year a man who has obtained thousands of dollars in the name of charity was arrested on the basis of discoveries of his methods made by this bureau, and he is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Public exposure of flagrant instances of deception or mismanagement is a relatively small part of the work of the Bureau of Advice and Information. A special bulletin is now issued, at intervals, of enterprises concerning which members of the Society are urged to inquire before contributing to them, on account of some well-founded criticism that their methods have received. The Bureau is also ready to put at the disposal of members facts about charitable enterprises whose methods are not at all questionable, such facts as put the possible contributor in a position to decide intelligently whether or not the undertaking is one which he wishes to support, or which of several he prefers to help. Advice is frequently sought, also, by charitable organizations themselves, and the Bureau is thus able to bring about improvements in their methods and ideals. Still another kind of work done by this Bureau is the investigation, at the request of members, of problems connected with the charitable resources of the city, such as the studies made during the last year of the adequacy of the provision for the aged and for crippled children.

By influencing the direction which contributions shall take, diverting them entirely from fraudulent schemes, by improving the methods of existing organizations, and by suggesting the best form for new undertakings, the Bureau of Advice and Information is an important factor in determining the character of the charitable provision for the poor.

There are now on file records of investigations that have been made in regard to 2,090 charitable organizations. A thorough investigation is made of the standing and methods of any institution or society about which an inquiry is received, and supplementary information is added from time to time. During the year 1032 reports, of which 911 were written, were made on 425 of these organizations. The report is not a statement of the Society's impression of the organization with a recommendation as to whether the solicited contribution should be granted or withheld; it is a statement, as long



THE REGISTRATION BUREAU



as the circumstances may require, but as concise as possible, of the facts which a business man needs as a basis for forming his own judgment. The relatively large number of organizations represented in the inquiries indicate that the Bureau is used systematically by many members and not merely on the occasion of a widely-circulated suspicious appeal.

MONTHLY CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Since 1888 the Central Auxiliary Committee of Women has conducted annually a series of conferences for the social workers of the city. Topics of common interest are discussed and the meetings are pleasant and profitable to all who attend. The general subject of these conferences is The Evils of Pauperism; the possibilities of religious and charitable organizations to overcome them. The program in 1907 was as follows:

January 15. Causes of truancy: Clarence E. Meleney, assistant superintendent of public schools; Edgar S. Barney, principal of the Hebrew Technical Institute; Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, superintendent of the Alliance Employment Bureau.

February 19. Opportunities for the blind: Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind; Edgar P. Morford, state commissioner for the blind, 1906, superintendent of the Industrial Home for Blind Men in Brooklyn.

March 19. Club work among boys and girls: Ludwig B. Bernstein, superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The work of the National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild: Miss A. L. Fairfield, secretary of the Guild.

April 16. Penny lunches for school children: Mrs. A. D. Farnum, of Milwaukee. Playgrounds and recreation centers: George B. Markham, principal of one of the New York centers.

CASE WORK

Direct service to individuals and families in need of help is now, as it has always been, the foundation of the Society's work. It engages the exclusive attention of nearly half of the Society's employes and a corresponding proportion of the time of the administrative officers, and is the primary interest of some two-thirds of all the committee members. If it has been less conspicuously before the public in recent years this is not because it has in any way been declining in importance, but because the new features of the Society's work have attracted attention by their novelty and because they have been of such a nature that the degree of their success has depended largely on the publicity they could gain.

The work for individuals and the work for improving social conditions have had a close inter-relation. The impulse for each new undertaking has come from a realization of some definite need, gained from intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of the poor; and in carrying it on this intimate knowledge of the poor and access to them has been of great value. The new undertakings, on the other hand, have in each case added resources to be used in behalf of the individual families with whom we come in contact; have broadened the view of those who deal directly with the poor; and have probably been more effective in both these directions for the reason that district agents and visitors have contributed to the success of the educational work and sanitary improvements and have felt them to be the work of their own organization.

The work for the individual poor has, at any rate, improved, with the expansion of the Society's activities, with the develop-

ment of the city's resources, and with the experience of the years. It is true beyond a doubt that mistakes are more rarely made because of inadequate knowledge of facts; that possible sources of assistance are more thoroughly organized in the family's behalf; that the aid given is better suited to the family's need and more often adequate in amount, than at any previous period in the twenty-five years.

At different times certain classes of cases have been segregated and treated by special committees. The only example of this at present is the treatment of homeless cases in the Joint Application Bureau. Until May, 1907, mendicants had been for five years treated separately by the Committee on Mendicancy, but this has now been discontinued and as mendicants are largely of the homeless class their care devolves upon the Joint Application Bureau. During the winter of 1902-03 certain cases in which tuberculosis was a factor were under the direct care of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis; and from 1899 until the spring of 1903 the Committee on Dependent Children had charge of the families that would naturally go to it. An auxiliary committee was formed at one time to advise in regard to Italian cases, but it was short-lived; and a special committee to have charge of Negro cases has been considered during the past year, but it was decided to be inadvisable. The reason in both these instances was that race and nationality do not appear to constitute a natural basis of classification in treatment.

The case-work is carried on by the Joint Application Bureau, the Investigation Bureau and the Districts. There are also several accessories, with varied functions: the Committee on District Work, the Committee on Appeals, the Provident Relief Funds, and the Bureau of Statistics.

During 1906-07 the total number of cases under care was 9456, distributed as follows:

Under care of	Number
Districts, in some cases with preliminary treatment in the Investigation Bureau.....	3,336
Investigation Bureau only.....	3,480
Joint Application Bureau: homeless cases.....	2,484
Committee on Mendicancy: to May, 1907.....	156
Total.....	9,456

In addition to these 9,456 who were actually under care for a period of time, reports were made or information received in regard to 1,898 others, making a total of 11,354 cases to whom the Society rendered service of some sort during the year. The number of different persons or families, not "cases," who were assisted by advice in the various offices during the year, cannot be ascertained, but such advice was given in 4,797 instances in the Joint Application Bureau alone.

THE JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU

The Joint Application Bureau, maintained jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and supervised by a joint committee of the two societies, has for many years been primarily a bureau of advice and information for the poor of the city. It is also exclusively responsible for the treatment of homeless persons applying to either society. It is open from nine in the morning until midnight every day in the year, including Sundays, thus removing the popular excuse for house-to-house and street begging. It is known to every policeman in lower Manhattan, to a large proportion of private citizens, both well-to-do and poor, and to almost every beggar. From time to time special cards of invitation are distributed up and down the Bowery, in the bread-lines and cheap lodging-houses and

missions, and other haunts of the homeless, and policemen are supplied with slips referring persons in need to the Bureau.

During the day the superintendent of the Bureau and several interviewers are always ready to talk with applicants, and the night agent comes on duty before they leave. The desks are so arranged as to insure privacy in conversation and there are separate rooms for more extended statements.

The total number of calls from applicants during the year 1906-07 was 16,759. There were received also 982 calls for purposes of consultation about applicants or about the work of the Bureau or similar subjects. The total number of calls was therefore 17,741, an average of forty-nine per day.

In many cases the applicants need nothing more than a word of advice, the address of the Municipal Lodging-House, or of an employment agency. Those who need more than this are kept in charge by the Joint Application Bureau, if they are homeless; if they have a residence in the city they are referred to the Charity Organization Society or the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for care, the recurrent cases to whichever society has last had charge of the family, the new cases according to rules of assignment agreed upon between the two societies. During the year 1906-07 a total of 4,797 persons were advised or directed, 3,214 of them being homeless; 755 resident applicants apparently needing relief were referred to the Charity Organization Society, and 1,545 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; and 2,484 homeless men and women were given some form of relief by the Bureau.

These homeless persons were for the most part men between twenty and forty years of age, and largely new comers to the city, living temporarily in the cheap lodging-houses. About six per cent admit that they have deserted wife and children; others are for the time virtually deserting husbands, though they did not leave home with that in view; and many are young men who have come to New York for the industrial

advancement they have failed to find. Few are recent immigrants, a majority being American born, but relatively few have lived long in New York. A number of them are ill, or enfeebled by the poor food and the irregularities of their recent experiences. The principal kinds of help which they need are temporary work, which is at hand in the Wood Yard; permanent work, which was secured 154 times during the last year; hospital care; meals and temporary lodgings; and transportation home or to promised work, which was supplied last year in ninety-five cases. Two-thirds of the homeless cases last year had not been known to the Society before, and many of them will not be heard of again. They are the most transient of the dependent population, calling at the Bureau but once or twice, and, because so soon lost sight of, generally defeating the best efforts to give rational and permanent help.

Mendicants, whose relief now devolves chiefly on the Joint Application Bureau, are a distinct class of the homeless, whose characteristics have been described fully in the last four reports of the Committee on Mendicancy. During the period from October, 1906, to May, 1907, when case-work was discontinued by that committee, 249 new cases were recorded. The few mendicants who have applied since May are included with the figures for the other homeless cases.

Among the special undertakings of the Joint Application Bureau during the past year, aside from the case-work, have been the preparation of extended recommendations for the improvement of lodging-house conditions, submitted to the president of the Board of Health on January 15, and adopted practically in their entirety in March; the securing of co-operation from the Salvation Army, the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Department of Public Charities, in a plan to register certain classes of homeless persons; and the arousing of interest throughout the country, among railroad officials, workers in public and private charities, the press, and the general public, in the subject of vag-

rancy and homelessness, by a report covering national conditions which was presented by the superintendent of the Bureau at the National Conference in Minneapolis in June, 1907, and by informal conferences held in New York and in connection with the National Conference.

THE INVESTIGATION BUREAU

On removal to the United Charities Building, in the spring of 1893, an Investigation Bureau was established in the Central Office, with the object of centralizing in it all the work of investigation as distinct from treatment. Cases referred for a report only, with the request that no action be taken by the Society, were to be dealt with entirely in the Bureau; and a preliminary investigation to determine its disposition was to be made of every application for assistance, after which the case was either to be closed immediately, because it did not need care, or was to be referred to the proper district committee of the Society, or placed in charge of a church, an institution, or another society for the attention it needed.

In the fourteen years since the Bureau was established its scope has fluctuated considerably, at times expanding from the original intention, undertaking the treatment as well as the investigation of certain kinds of cases; and at times contracting by referring to the districts more or less of the work of investigation. At present its work includes investigating and reporting to inquirers on cases referred to the Society merely for information, with the exception of those already in charge of some department of the Society, when the report is made by that department; and the investigation and treatment of certain classes of cases which apparently, from the circumstances of their application, are not in need of district care. The preliminary investigation of cases which there is reason at the time of application to think would ultimately be referred to a district, is no longer made by the Investigation Bureau, such

cases being referred directly to the district within whose boundaries they are located. The investigations are made by a staff of trained visitors, varying in number according to the demands of the work, under the direction of an investigating agent. At present the number is nine, and includes persons able to speak Italian, German, French, Polish, and other Slavonic languages.

During the year 1906-07 the number of investigations made by the Bureau was 4,051; 1,210 of these were cases referred by hospitals and dispensaries for report as to ability to pay for treatment. Some of the others were similar requests from day nurseries. Another group consisted of inquiries from societies in other cities about residents of New York in whom they had a legitimate interest. The rest were requests from societies and individuals for information on which they could base action for persons who had applied to them for help.

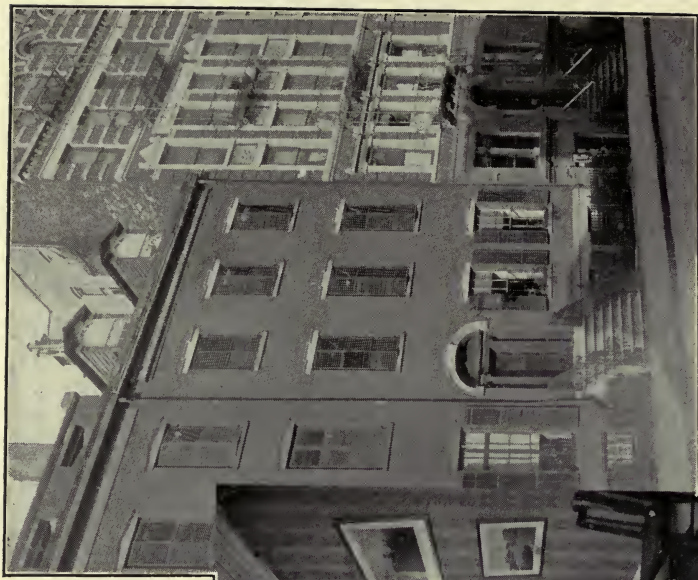
The cases which are treated by the Investigation Bureau are those whose problems can be solved by prompt or at any rate simple action, or who for some other reason do not require the continued over-sight and the diversified plans characteristic of district care. They are the persons who need only to be placed in a hospital or a home for the aged, or to have a few weeks in the country, or to have transportation arranged for. During the past year a large proportion of transportation cases have been persons on their way back to Europe from San Francisco, for whom the Society has made arrangements for the rest of the journey at the request of the Rehabilitation Committee of that city.

On the last day of the year, September 30, there were 122 cases pending in the Bureau. Exactly half of these, 61, had been referred merely for investigation. Twenty were appeals for medical treatment, assistance in securing education, and various other kind of help, which had been made to persons of known wealth and turned over by them to the Society for



THE JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU; UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING

ONE OF THE TEN DISTRICT OFFICES



59 MORTON STREET
Greenwich District Office



whatever attention was needed. Fifteen were cases in which loans were out-standing; sixteen were of persons in sanatoria or other institutions or in the country, whose board or a small allowance was being paid through the Society, and two were women who were receiving a pension during illness; for three persons the Bureau was providing artificial limbs; in two cases it was arranging for transportation; it was looking after an old man pending his admission to a private home; and awaiting the report on a consumptive's application for admission to the state hospital; and in the last of the 122 cases a debt was to be collected for a society in another city.

DISTRICT WORK

District organization for the care of more permanent cases, with its local committees, local offices, district agents, and friendly visitors, has from the beginning been characteristic of the Society's system of caring for dependent families, as it is characteristic of most charity organization societies in large cities.

The work of the districts is under the supervision of one of the standing committees of the Central Council. This Committee on District Work, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lowell for fifteen years, and that of Dr. Silas F. Hallock since 1899, has been one of the most active and valuable parts of the Society's organization.

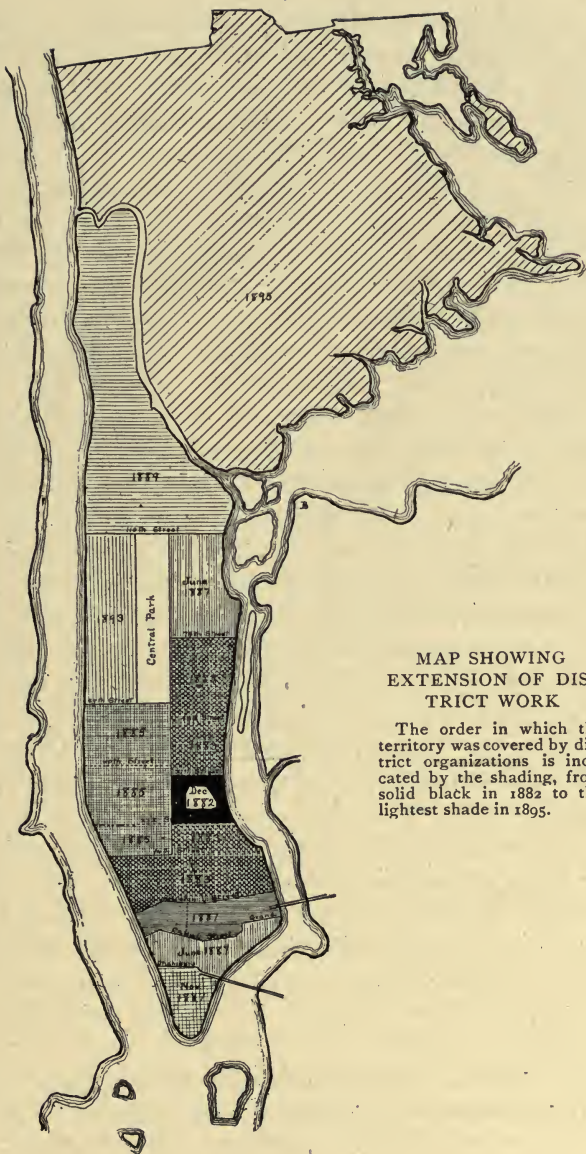
In the early years it reviewed in great detail the work of each district committee, holding weekly meetings of two or three hours duration for reading case-records and discussing current problems, and frequently an additional evening meeting as well. More recently it has not systematically reviewed cases, but has done so on request; and it has kept in close touch with the districts, keeping acquainted with the characteristics of committees and district agents, suggesting improvements in methods, promoting uniformity, and giving

sympathetic and helpful attention to vexing questions. It has been the source of many suggestions which have led to important action by the Council, and is largely responsible for the standard of case-work which has developed.

The first report of the Committee on District Committees, submitted April 3, 1882, provided for districting the city between Fourteenth and Eighty-Sixth Streets. Twelve districts were marked out, six on each side of Fifth Avenue. The boundaries were not used exactly as at first proposed, but the general plan was put into effect. It was contemplated to have ultimately a large number of small districts extending over all of Manhattan. Little need was apparent at that time, however, of district organization north of Fifty-Ninth Street on the west side and of Eighty-Sixth on the east side.

The first district organized was the Tenth, lying east of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-Third and Thirty-Seventh Streets. This office was opened in December, 1882. Before the end of the first year of the Society's existence the territory between Houston and Seventy-Ninth Streets on the east side was covered by five districts, and a sixth had been established between Houston and Fourteenth west of the Bowery. It had been found necessary even before the first of the districts was organized, to provide in the Central Office for the care of cases referred to the Society, and this provision was continued for cases living outside the districts. No new districts were opened until 1885, when three were added on the west side, extending from Fourteenth Street up to Fifty-Ninth. Two years later the districted territory was extended south by the addition of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, reaching to Canal and Grand.

About this time, early in 1887, it was decided that, in order to get the city covered more quickly than seemed possible in the original plan, it was advisable to abandon the ideal that had been in mind of a large number of small districts. A new plan therefore was adopted, by which all Manhattan from the



MAP SHOWING EXTENSION OF DIS- TRICT WORK

The order in which the territory was covered by district organizations is indicated by the shading, from solid black in 1882 to the lightest shade in 1895.

Battery to the Harlem River was divided into ten districts. On June 1, 1887, offices were opened in seven of them, covering the territory between Brooklyn Bridge and One Hundred and Tenth Street, with the exception of the Eighth District, lying west of Central Park. Before the end of 1887 the First District, at the southern end of the island, was organized. The Harlem office was opened in November, 1889, and the Eighth, completing the provision for Manhattan, early in 1893. Requests in behalf of persons living in the "outlying territory" beyond the Harlem River were at first taken care of, "as far as practicable," by the Harlem committee, but in March, 1895, an office was opened in the Bronx.

Boundaries were shifted from time to time, to equalize the work of the districts, as conditions in different localities changed, but no radical changes were made until January, 1905. At that time the First District was given up, as the development of business in the lower part of the city was rapidly reducing the resident population, and its territory was divided between the Second and Third. A careful study was made of the tendencies of population, and a general re-adjustment of boundaries was put into effect, to provide for the changes that had taken place and for those that were looked for in the next few years. At the same time the use of numbers to designate the districts was abandoned, and geographical names adopted with local associations.

Since the creation of Greater New York the advisability of extending our district organization to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, neither of which is in the scope of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has received consideration, but it has seemed best, on the whole, to keep for the present within the boundaries of the old New York City, so far as the treatment of cases is concerned.

The ten districts vary in extent of territory according to density and economic condition of the population, from Hud-

son, lying compact between West Forty-Sixth and West Seventy-Second Streets, to the entire Borough of the Bronx, with its twenty-six thousand acres. Each one contains a population of a city nearly the size of New Orleans or Washington, twice as large as Denver or Omaha. Each one has distinct characteristics in the way of nationality, housing conditions, industrial opportunities, and other features. In each one there is a district committee, of from fifteen to thirty members, which holds regular meetings at frequent intervals, ordinarily once a week, to consider the cases under care and plan for their interests. The office force consists of an agent, an assistant agent, and a stenographer, and in several cases a nurse. The districts which have no nurse attached to the office are able to secure this important service for their families through the willing co-operation of the Nurses' Settlement and other organizations. There is also in each district a group of friendly visitors, men and women who undertake to supply to certain families friendly oversight and counsel. The districts do not exist primarily for the purpose of developing this form of volunteer social service, but in so far as they are able to do so they secure it for the families who especially need to be provided with friends.

The district office has under its charge on any given day from fifty to 250 families, and in the course of the year from 250 to 425. The "movement of the population" in a district is much slower than among the homeless cases in the Joint Application Bureau or among the special classes of cases cared for by the Investigation Bureau. Many of the families are kept in charge for more than a year; some for several years, until, for example, the children of a widow become of age to support a family. From day to day these more or less permanent cases form a large proportion of the work of the office, but in a long view of the work the characteristic type of case is one that is in charge from three to six months, during some temporary difficulty.

During 1906-07, 3336 different families were in charge of the ten districts, the smallest number, 242, being in Kips Bay and the largest, 423, in Greenwich. On September 30, 1907, there were 1116 under care, ranging from 5 in Harlem to 227 in Greenwich. This was a hundred more than there were on September 30, 1906, and there has been an increase of thirty per cent or thereabouts in the district work month by month throughout the year as compared with the preceding year. Chelsea district, where housing difficulties have been intensified by the changes due to the Pennsylvania tunnel, and Riverside, with its rapidly growing tenement population, have had the greatest proportional increase in work. It has been especially noticeable that the heavy work of the winter held over late into the spring. There was no perceptible lightening until June, and the number of new cases taken up during March, April, and May was unusually large for the season. The cold, rainy spring is doubtless the chief explanation for this, more noticeably in some parts of the city than in others. The necessity for fires and warm clothing, continuing beyond the usual period for which provision is made, and the postponement of the spring house-cleaning and other kinds of work on which our families rely, put them at a double disadvantage; and certain forms of illness popularly attributed to weather conditions were prevalent. Throughout the summer the number of cases has been unusually large, continuing to be about thirty per cent larger than in the preceding summer, which had also shown an increase over the preceding year.

The pressure of high rents and the increasing cost of many other necessities of life, together with physical disability, have been this year, as they were last, the predominating features of the situation.

It is evident from the figures given that the Charity Organization Society's districts come in direct touch with only a part of the dependent population of the city. Three thousand

families is a large number in itself, but it is a small proportion of the families who probably need help of some sort in the course of a year in a population of two and a half million. It has come about, as a result of the development of the city's

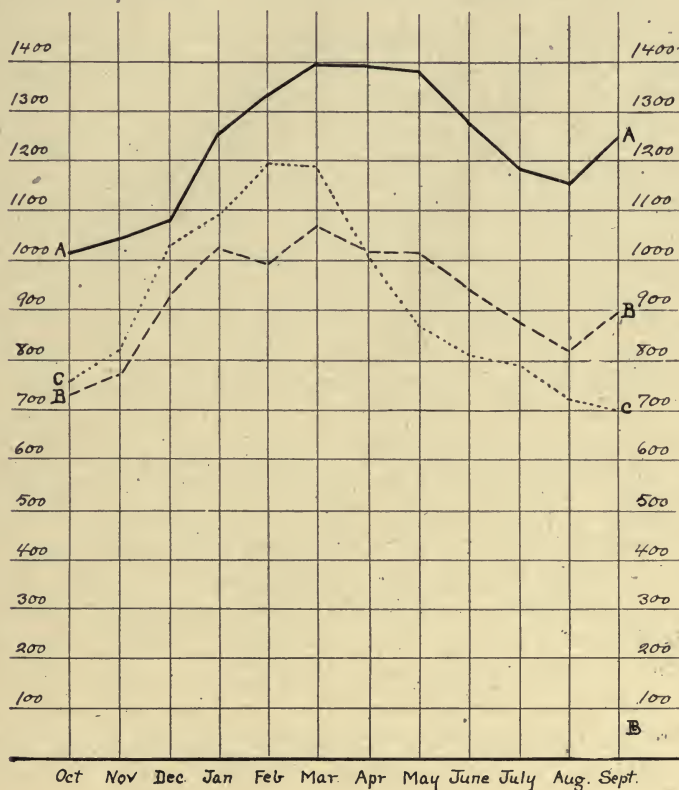


DIAGRAM 1—Number of cases under active care in the districts in each month of the last three years: A-A, 1906-07; B-B, 1905-06; C-C, 1904-05.

public and private charities rather than by conscious selection, that the part of the dependent population which comes to the Charity Organization Society is a group with characteristics of its own. The Society never refuses to undertake a case

because the type of poverty presented by it is for any reason unattractive. The phrase, "That is not a C. O. S. case," more often quoted with a misinterpretation outside the Society than heard inside, should be understood to mean either that it is a case which does not need financial help or friendly over-sight from strangers, or that there is some other agency which is a more natural source of the help needed. While it is true that no kind of suffering resulting from poverty is in itself beyond the scope of the Charity Organization Society, it has nevertheless come about that the families under district care are for the most part firmly established in New York and able to support themselves except for a brief period or brief recurring periods. There are few chronic dependents, and few recent immigrants. A large proportion of the cases taken up, over half last year, have not been known to the society before. About one-fourth are widows with dependent children; from eight to ten per cent are deserted wives. The men, in the other families, are incapacitated by illness, age, intemperance, or some other disability, to such an extent that one district agent said a few months ago, "I haven't a normal man in all my families"; and when the agents were asked to furnish data for an investigation of the cost of living for a normal family in New York they had great difficulty in finding families among their charges who answered the requirement of the definition, that both father and mother should be in fairly good health, the father earning the support for the family, the mother devoting herself chiefly to her household duties. In one way conscious selection has been exercised in the last two or three years. Certain efforts have been made, by co-operation with dispensaries, to seek out families needing help on account of tuberculosis, in the hope of reaching them with assistance before they should be driven by extremity to ask for help which could then be of little use. As a result the proportion of tuberculosis cases is probably

slightly larger than it would naturally be, and the average economic status very slightly higher.

In looking back over the quarter century there may be seen some changes in the character of the district work. The composite character of the applicants has been modified by a change in the relative importance of different nationalities, and by a reduction in the prominence of the aged, the "chronic pauper", and the hostile and dangerous type. The changes in nationality merely reflect the changes in the composition of the general population. The improvement in the city's provision for aged and infirm has removed a large burden from private charity. Generally improved methods in the administration of relief have affected the prevalence of the pauper spirit. The suppression of mendicancy, the offer of substantial help to the homeless, and growing appreciation of the Society's intentions by the poor, have all helped to remove the element of personal danger that the district agent faced in her work twenty years ago.

The changes in the methods of treatment have been in the direction of procuring more and more "suitable and adequate" relief, relief adapted to the need and sufficient to remove it, and in planning more largely and more wisely for the future of each family, as the development in the resources of the city have allowed and the increase of our knowledge of social problems has shown the way.

RELIEF

A conspicuous feature of the Society's case-work in recent years has been the substantial increase in the amount of relief expended for families under care. Part of this increase is due, undoubtedly, to the increase which has taken place in the cost of the necessities of life, noticeably in rents, which makes it require more money than it did twenty or ten years ago to supply the same proportion of a family's necessary expenses; part is due, also, to a rising standard of what constitutes the necessities of life under normal conditions; part to the demand for liberality which is loudly made by our recently-acquired knowledge of the means of dealing effectively with tuberculosis, and our realization, which as a working motive is also recently-acquired, of the importance of full nutrition and physical health to economic and moral well-being; and part, no doubt, to the growing tendency to regard material relief as a beneficent instrument, by means of which pauperism may be prevented rather than created, and the use of which does not necessarily destroy the friendly relation with the family.

The Society's records show only the relief actually disbursed by the agents of the Society. A very large, but indeterminable, amount of relief is secured by the Society for families in its care which does not pass through its hands, and is therefore not included in its figures.

The following table shows the increase that has taken place in the last six years:

1901-02	\$31,488.07
1902-03	39,700.33
1903-04	38,206.08
1904-05 (15 months)	45,907.49
(Year at same rate	36,875.00)
1905-06	52,987.29
1906-07	81,646.70

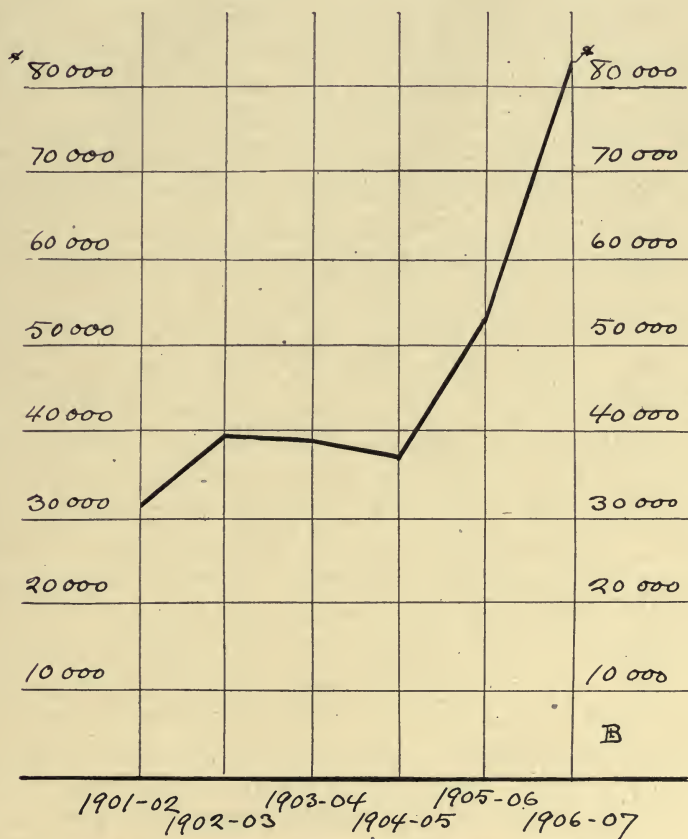


DIAGRAM 2—Relief disbursed by the Society as intermediary, 1901-07.

The \$81,646.70 disbursed in relief during 1906-07 was derived from several sources. About one-third, \$26,013.76, was secured on the "case-by-case system", on the basis of a statement of the needs of a particular family to some one with a natural interest in that family or with a general interest in the poor ready to be directed toward a specific case, or to a society or church on which the family had some claim, or to the newspaper-reading public. Most of the rest was derived from gifts which have been made for special kinds of need. Only a small fraction was from funds contributed in advance for general relief.

The policy of the Society toward the giving of material relief has not changed since its organization, except to increase the emphasis placed on the adjective "adequate" which qualifies "relief" in the original statement of one of its purposes, "to obtain adequate and suitable relief for deserving cases." In common with other charity organization societies it voiced a protest against considering material relief the only kind of aid to be given and emphasized the importance of relief by friendly counsel and aid in securing work. Its founders assumed, as did the founders of many other like societies, that the resources of their city for material relief were already adequate, and sought to use these resources instead of developing others. As long as the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor furnished material relief for cases under the care of the Charity Organization Society "adequate and suitable" relief of this kind was obtainable from that society and other sources without any more intimate connection with any relief agency. When in 1899 this resource was withdrawn by the Association the Provident Relief Fund was established to furnish the material relief previously received from the Association to whatever extent it might not otherwise be

obtained. In this form a small fund available for general purposes of relief has ever since been maintained by friends of the Society. From time to time gifts to be used for special classes of dependent families have been received. Among such gifts available in 1906-07 was one for the benefit of women with dependent children, and one for making loans to enable applicants to become self-supporting.

The Society does not use the newspapers of the city for its general appeals, but for years it has pursued the policy of sending to them from time to time statements of the circumstances of any of its families for whom it desires to make an appeal to the general public, without names or addresses or other data that would allow identification. The determination of the cases suitable for such appeal and of how the case shall be stated has been in charge of a committee which considers carefully each statement suggested by a district committee before it is sent to the press. During 1906-07 \$5,511.25 was received in response to the newspaper appeals.

This method of securing relief has a definite, if limited, success and usefulness. The cases for which it is used are those in which natural sources of assistance are wanting, and even from among them a careful selection is made of such as have elements apt to be appealing to the "average" man or woman, and capable of accurate presentation in a few words. The frequent recurrence of the same combinations of initials, in the contributions received in response to these appeals, suggests that there are contributors who systematically choose this method of making their gifts.

The purposes for which the large sum of money derived from these various sources was expended, is of interest. A classification of the \$47,863.00 disbursed in the last seven months of the year may be taken as typical of the distribution of the total.

Distribution of Relief Disbursed March-September, 1907.		
Purpose	Amount	Per Cent
Pensions	\$12,366.90	25.84
Rent	10,071.97	21.04
Provisions and meals.....	6,959.03	14.54
Loans	4,962.22	10.37
Board	3,938.31	8.22
Transportation	1,924.73	4.02
Clothing	1,616.97	3.38
Day Camp	1,409.81	2.95
Wage loss.....	1,046.07	2.19
Fuel	930.00	1.94
Sanatorium treatment.....	726.15	1.52
Medical assistance.....	705.79	1.47
Furnishings	473.31	0.99
Lodgings	233.74	0.49
Miscellaneous	498.00	1.04
All purposes.....	<u>\$47,863.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The importance of the item for pensions, indicating as it does a plan of treatment, a comprehensive study of the family's situation, not a doling out from week to week of what at the moment may seem indispensable, is very significant. "Wage loss" represents children kept at school and consumptives kept in sanatoria. If the aggregate sum applied for the purpose of restoring physical health could be gathered together from all these items—not only the sanatorium care and medical supplies and the expense of the day camp on the old ferry-boat, but also the pensions given to enable a man or woman to take the rest from work that they need without bringing privation to their families; the rent paid for light, well-ventilated rooms, to take the place of dark bed-rooms or damp basements; the milk and eggs included with "provisions"; the weeks in the country or at a convalescent home

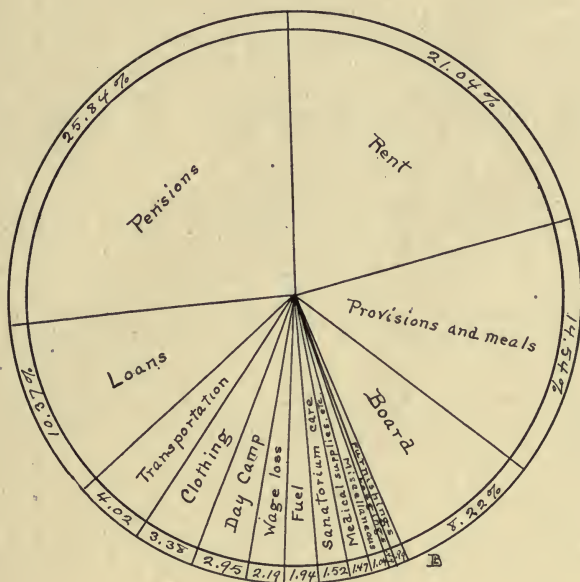


DIAGRAM 3—Purposes for which the relief disbursed in seven months of 1907 was applied.

which are classified under "board"; the "transportation" which is accessory to this and to sanatorium care; and even the new beds bought for consumptives that they may sleep alone and the warm clothing they need in the Adirondacks, which are among the "furnishings" and "clothing"—we should have a better conception than we can get in any other way of the degree in which dependence is a matter of physical disability and of the manifold ways in which relief is being used to remove this cause of poverty.

WORK IN THE DISTRICTS, 1906-07

DISTRICT	Cases in charge October 1, 1906	Total Number of cases in charge during the year	Cases remaining in charge September 30, 1907	Reports made in regard to cases		Calls received from applicants	Calls received for consultations	Visits paid to or in behalf of cases	Investigations made	Friendly Visitors
				Verbal	Writ'n					
Greenwich.....	230	423	227	100	154	2137	534	2866	111	5
Corlears	144	322	118	125	133	2492	305	3011	164	18
Chelsea.....	38	329	89	238	113	975	317	2728	128	5
Gramercy	77	312	93	128	103	1631	946	2367	129	5
Hudson	128	381	140	122	110	1894	1120	6119	162	9
Kips Bay	54	242	89	118	112	1469	222	2898	106	14
Riverside.....	76	282	97	27	13	1141	184	3112	117	14
Yorkville.....	100	411	104	42	99	1867	908	3146	187	14
Harlem	76	408	75	81	64	1677	1054	4257	113	12
Bronx.....	87	302	84	116	214	1652	745	2782	157	12
All Districts 1906-07	1010	3336	1116	1097	1115	16935	6335	33286	1374	108
All Districts 1905-06	703	2239	1010	903	774	12890	5645	27441	704	104

THE CASE--WORK OF THE SOCIETY, 1906-07

DEPARTMENT	Cases in number of charge October 1, 1906	Total cases in charge during the year	Cases remaining in charge September 30, 1907	Reports made in regard to cases		Calls received from applicants	Calls received for consultation	Visits paid to or in behalf of cases	Investigations made
				Verbal	Written				
All Districts.....	1010	3336	1116	1097	1115	16935	6335	33286	1374
Registration Bureau.				146	916				
Investigation Bureau	360	3480 ^f	122	122	3190	349	154	19201	4051
Reception Bureau....				116		1601	21385	343	
Mendicancy Bureau. ^a	7756 ^b	156		1013	1023	944	897	1410	248
Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis		256 ^d						1370 ^e	
Joint Application Bureau..... ^c	160	2484	141	119	872	18160	982	2352	
Total for the Society	1530	9456	1380	2612	7116	37989	29753	57962	5673

^a. October 1, 1906—May 1, 1907, when case-work was discontinued.

^b. Total number of records accumulated; not included in total for the Society.

^c. Maintained jointly with the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

^d. These cases were included in the figures for Districts and Investigation Bureau.

^e. By special nurse for cases under charge of this Committee.

^f. Excluding those referred to Districts from the Investigation Bureau.

ACTIVITIES "TO PROCURE WORK"

To assist persons who through no choice of their own are out of work in finding employment suited to their powers, and to bring those who prefer idleness to a perception of the indispensability of work in a satisfactory scheme of life for themselves, have been underlying motives in the work of the Charity Organization Society throughout its existence.

The Wood Yard, the Laundry, and the Special Employment Bureau for the Handicapped are the existing departments which have been established specifically with these objects in view. The Work Rooms for Unskilled Women should be mentioned in this connection, although they have been discontinued. For ten years, from January, 1894, to June, 1904, the Work Rooms were conducted by the Central Auxiliary Committee of Women, first at 49 Prospect Place, after 1900 in the Industrial Building, to give to untrained women such work as they could do. Remodelling old garments for their own families, sewing carpet rags, making rugs, and in the later years cooking and serving dinner for the Laundry women, were the occupations which could be carried on. As only the rag-carpeting had a marketable value the Rooms could not be made self-supporting, and difficulty in securing the necessary income obliged the committee to close them, though confident of the benefit they had given and might continue to give.

The Society has never maintained any free general employment bureau. On the contrary it has carefully considered the advisability of doing so and decided against it. The district agents and the reception agent have served to a certain

extent, quite informally, as intermediaries between employers and would-be employes, especially in the matter of days' work; and the securing of employment for persons under the Society's care, by personal efforts or by making use of reliable commercial agencies, is one of the ordinary forms of "treatment." During the past year temporary work, not including reference to the Wood Yard and the Laundry, was secured 1311 times by the ten districts, the Investigation, Mendicancy, Joint Application, and Reception Bureaus; and work that should have been permanent, though in many cases it did not prove to be so, 583 times. The Laundry and the Wood Yard also keep lists of available women and men and provide them with work as they have opportunity.

THE WOOD YARD

The Wood Yard is one of the oldest of the Society's institutions. Except for the two years when its management was transferred to an independent organization in the hope that heartier support would in that way be secured from the charities of the city, it has been carried on by the Society every year since 1884. Until 1893 it was a tenant of some wood-dealer, but when the land on West Twenty-Eighth Street was bought for the Wayfarers' Lodge it was established there. It is still on the lots adjoining the Industrial Building and its offices are on the ground floor of the building.

The Wood Yard was started "not with any idea of providing work at fair prices for the unemployed, but purely as a means by which to test the good faith of those seeking relief under the plea of inability to procure work", and in the early years there seems to have been little expectation that it could be made self-supporting. Gradually, however, a market was developed for all the wood cut, and the sale of tickets increased, until the operations of the winter of 1889-90 resulted in a surplus. The surplus increased for three years, and then the

expenses incidental to the maintenance of the Wayfarers' Lodge produced a deficit. After 1898, however, the deficit disappeared, and by 1902-03, the year when scarcity of coal put wood at a premium, there was an accumulated surplus of \$5,035. Since then this surplus has been gradually decreasing, and the Committee is now facing the probability that the Wood Yard will within a few years cease to be self-supporting. "We cannot expect", it was stated a year ago, "to make money as was once possible when the streets were full of beggars, the purchase of tickets popular, and there were few workers in the Yard who were not paid for by somebody. The Committee is of the opinion that the risk of loss must be taken and the homeless cases met and cared for."

Men are admitted to the Wood Yard on presentation of tickets, each one of which entitles to the privilege of performing a "day's work", the cutting of about one-eighth of a cord of wood. This can be done in less than three hours. Lighter work is provided for the men who are not strong. On completion of his task each "man with a home" receives fifty cents in cash, and each homeless man not sent by the Municipal Lodging House receives two meals and a night's lodging at one of several houses with whose proprietors the Committee has arrangements. The Municipal Lodging House men are paying for the entertainment they have already received from the city.

During the past year about 70 per cent of the homeless men have been Municipal Lodging House guests, sent to the Wood Yard by the superintendent in the morning after their night at the city's expense; and nearly three-fourths of the men with homes have been sent by the Charity Organization Society. The tickets presented by both these classes of men are not paid for. Most of the rest of the homeless men have come from the Joint Application Bureau, and until the spring of 1907 their tickets were supplied free of charge. This leaves only a small proportion now whose tickets are

paid for by other charitable organizations or by persons who buy them to give to the beggars they encounter on the street or at home.

The total income from the sale of tickets in the year 1906-07 was \$1,461.00, almost four times as much as in 1905-06, but a small sum in comparison with some years, such as the hard winter of 1894, when it reached \$3,409.80. The gross income from sales of wood cut in the yard was \$34,209.50; 9,534 days' work were performed, 4,289 by homeless men, and 5,245 by men with homes.

THE LAUNDRY

An old newspaper article which discusses the "thoroughly mercenary character of the Charity Organization Society boldly set forth in its annual report just published," describes the Laundry as "an effort to get hold of the washing industry" of the city. An unsuccessful effort it must have seemed, for at that time, as indeed for the ten years that it was located on Park Avenue, it was largely "an adjunct of the work in the Seventh and Ninth Districts." Expansion began with its removal to the Industrial Building in 1900, where it now occupies all of the house except the ground floor. It is still a charitable and educational agency, however, and not a commercial enterprise.

During the year just ended 11,534 days' work were performed in it by 244 different women, of whom 148 were employed this year for the first time; and 160 applications for laundresses were filled. The amount charged for laundry work done was \$20,086.66. The individual earnings of the women vary from sixty cents to \$1.25 a day, according to efficiency, averaging about ninety cents, and a nourishing dinner is also provided.

The Laundry is not quite self-supporting. Each year there is a loss of from two to ten per cent on the business, which is made up by donations. Considering the problem which is

involved, the production of good work with labor that is largely unskilled and even on the whole below the average in natural capacity, the net cost of the Laundry is remarkably small. Its object is not primarily to be a financial success, but to train women who have no means of earning a living in an industry by which they can support their families, and incidentally to give temporary employment to these women when they are out of work. Most of them are widows with small children, or women whose husbands are ill. The degree to which Laundry and women have been rendered self-supporting is testimony to the good management it has had

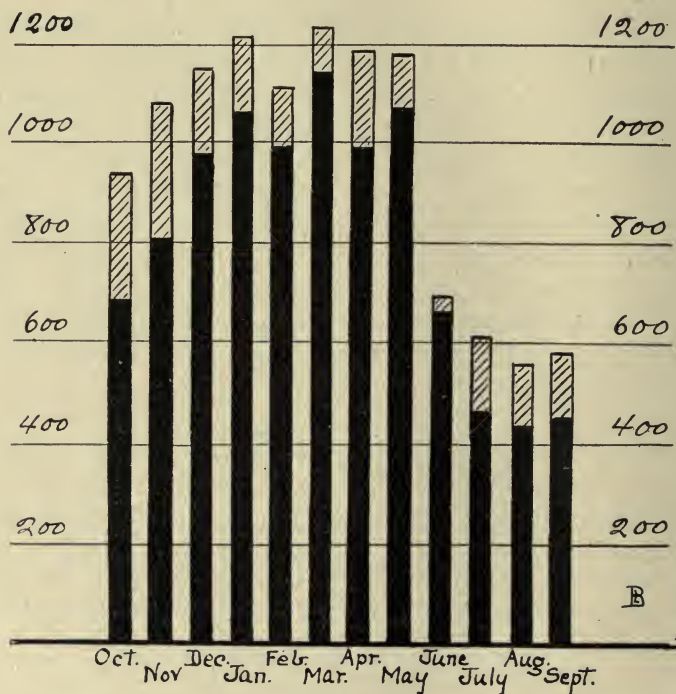


DIAGRAM 4—Days' work performed at the Laundry each month of the last two years: the black part of the column indicates the number in 1905-06; the entire column, the number in 1906-07; the shaded part represents therefore the increase for each month of this year over the corresponding month of the year before.

through both its Committee and its superintendents, and the individual stories of the women, if they could be told, would convince of the wisdom of carrying on the work even if it were a heavier drain than it is on charitable contributions.

The number of days' work was 18 per cent higher this year than last. The gain each month over the corresponding month of the year before, and also the fluctuations of the work with the migration of patrons to and from the city, are shown in the accompanying diagram.

THE SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR THE HANDICAPPED

To study the abilities of persons handicapped physically, mentally, or socially; to find work adapted to their powers which would enable them to be "wholly or partially self-supporting"; to persuade employers to accept a responsibility toward them, were the tasks which had to be faced in establishing this Employment Bureau. There were no precedents for method, as this was the first attempt of the kind ever made, and the early months were necessarily experimental.

Efforts were made at first to secure publicity, through the daily papers and the trade magazines, and to gain the co-operation of large employers, but gradually it became clear that this was not the most profitable way to work. Attention was then centered on the smaller employers, who have been found more ready to give the time and thought which co-operation requires. Gradually, too, the agencies which refer applicants have learned to distinguish better than they did at first between those who are only handicapped and those who are incapacitated for any kind of remunerative work. The methods which are now being pursued by the Bureau include keeping an accurate record of each applicant's qualifications, frequently with a physician's opinion as to what kinds of work are permissible, and of the Bureau's experience with him; patiently building up a list of employers whose

assistance can be counted on; finding among the applicants persons who can fill positions offered, actively seeking positions for the others; providing training for some, and medical assistance for others in order that they may become qualified for new tasks.

During the eighteen months since the Bureau began work 1137 applications have been registered and 450 placements made, a ratio of two placements to five applications. This ratio is considerably higher (more than one placement to two applications) for the last eight months, since a larger number of employers have become interested and the applicants have had a higher average of efficiency. Considering the character of the labor offered and the prejudice of most employers against an employe in any capacity who is not able to work at full speed, the results are very encouraging. The 340 placements of the last eight months are only a part of the product of the 896 calls made by the agent on employers, the 219 on applicants, the 1820 interviews at the office with applicants and the 864 with consultatives, and all the ingenuity that could be brought to bear on individual problems. There are other results that will show in next year's figures: the knowledge which is being worked out by experience of the kinds of work possible in connection with certain kinds of disability; and the allies enrolled in the employers who "offered" 263 opportunities during this period.

A descriptive analysis has been made of the 596 new applications and the 314 placements of the seven months ending September 30. The largest group among the new applicants was of those disabled by some crippling disease, generally rheumatism, numbering 125; 120 were convalescents; 94 were handicapped by age; 56 were in an early stage of pulmonary tuberculosis and 17 more were suffering from other forms of tuberculosis; 25 were partially blind, two totally blind; 20 had lost a hand, 17 a foot, and two more than one limb; 17 were mentally diseased and four were mentally defective;



A CORNER OF THE WOOD YARD, 516 WEST 28th STREET



IRONING ROOM, THE LAUNDRY, 516 WEST 28th STREET



DIAGRAM 5—Character of the handicaps among applicants to the Special Employment Bureau.

13 were suffering from nervous diseases and 16 from diseases of the circulatory system; nine were inebriates and eight had a criminal record; four were defective in speech or hearing and there were two epileptics; a miscellaneous group of eight included corpulency, hay fever, cancer, and loss of a singing voice; four had become unfitted for their previous employment and were not yet re-adjusted; and the remaining 33 had more than one handicap. In 177 of the 596 cases, about 30 per cent, the present disability was traceable in some degree to conditions of employment. Seventy-nine per cent of the applicants had "some degree of training"; their advantage over those who were "wholly untrained" is indicated by the fact that this 79 per cent of the applicants furnished 83 per cent of the placements.

Of the 314 placements during this period 63 were in temporary positions. The 251 placements in positions which the applicant, on entering, expected to hold indefinitely, or for a period of more than four weeks, were the following: domestic servants, 58; factory workers, 26; janitors and furnace men, 22; messengers and delivery men, 20; "handy men" and "utility women", 20; country laborers, 17; clerks, 14; porters, 14; watchmen, 9; newsdealers, 6; slot machine tenders, 6; drivers, 6; elevator and door men, 5; attendants, 5; job carpenters, 3; manicurists, 3; restaurant helpers, 2; guides, 2; employes in a country hotel, 2; and one berry picker, one bootblack, one day laborer, one needleworker, one orderly, one telegraph operator, one printer, one locksmith, one assistant matron, one cutter, one motorman.

The wages of these positions ranged from two to twenty dollars per week, the average being \$8.36.

A large proportion of these persons are at time of application dependent on charity; others are on the verge of dependence. Those for whom employment can be found by these special efforts are helped to become partially, in many cases wholly, self-supporting; they are also saved from the hard fate of feeling useless. Discharged criminals are given a chance to try again and cured consumptives are enabled to earn a living without returning to the conditions which induced the disease. On the economic side the work cannot but commend itself as the utilization of labor force that would otherwise be idle. It is even more appealing in its possibilities for checking the progress of disease and for restoring unfortunate men and women to independence.

THE PROMOTION OF THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE POOR

It has been made sufficiently clear that the underlying purpose of all the Society's activities is the welfare of the poor. Investigation, registration, district care, temporary or special employment, and material relief are all directed towards the promotion of the permanent as distinct from the momentary need, of the common welfare rather than the exclusive advantage of individuals, of efficiency, sound habits of industry, the capacity for self-support, and mutually helpful social and industrial relations. While workers in the Society are not indifferent to need in the individual, there is ever present, as the foundation of its policies, a conviction that if the conditions of living can be improved; if reasonable opportunities for employment, saving, and self-support can be assured; if the public health can be protected, and the administration of those public departments which have to do more directly with the welfare of the poor can be carried on with honesty and efficiency; if justice can be secured for the individual by even-handed and considerate action of courts, police, and correctional institutions; if the social forces which directly undermine character, those which break down physical health and vigor, and those which tend to lower the standard of living, can be controlled, then there will eventually be little need for relief and it will be possible for the charitable impulse to find ample scope on a higher and more satisfying plane. The improvement of social conditions, and the promotion of the general welfare of the poor, have therefore con-

stantly become relatively more important objects of the Society's work.

Three of the special activities of the Society which have to do with general conditions, the suppression of mendicancy, housing reform, and the prevention of tuberculosis, although antedating the establishment of the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions, are now incorporated in that Department, and the standing committees which deal with them are continued under the general supervision of the second section of the Executive Committee, which is authorized to initiate other similar movements as may be found from time to time advisable.

This Department, which came into existence in January of this year, gave special attention during the legislative session to the proposed amendments to the Tenement House Act, and to other questions of legislation relating to living and working conditions. As a result of its efforts, in co-operation with other organizations, especially the Consumers' League, no objectionable legislation relative to the hours of labor of women and children was passed during the session, although much was proposed. In consequence of the discussions attending such bills as were introduced, a comprehensive investigation into the conditions of labor of women and children in the canning industry of this state has been carried on during the summer under the supervision of the Department jointly with the Consumers' League. The report of this investigation throws much light on the conditions existing in this trade and will be of permanent value, not only in this state but throughout the country. The Department now has under consideration a comprehensive program of investigation, educational propaganda and remedial work in many directions, which will occupy for an indefinite period much of the attention of the Society and of those whose co-operation can be secured for carrying it into effect.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE COMMITTEE

The present work of the Tenement House Committee is the prosecution of the definite aims for which it was organized nine years ago: securing the enforcement of existing laws protecting the health and safety of tenement dwellers; closely following new legislation affecting the tenement question, opposing dangerous bills and supporting beneficial measures; studying present housing problems; and carrying on an active educational campaign for better tenement conditions. The efforts of the committee have been primarily for New York, but there has also been active co-operation with work for improved housing in other cities. Advance in housing reform has marked the past year throughout the country, and the Committee has been in touch with many of the movements, especially those in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

As a result of the winter's work no objectionable tenement house legislation was enacted in the session of 1907, notwithstanding the fact that twenty-five different measures of this nature were introduced, an unusually large number. Three measures were enacted, but none of these was opposed by the Tenement House Committee. One of them, introduced at the request of the judges of the court of General Sessions, strengthens the law materially with regard to prostitution in tenement houses.

Convinced that a proper enforcement of the law was impossible with the insufficient force of workers then at his command, the Committee supported the request of the Tenement House Commissioner for an increased appropriation. A report of facts bearing on the case, such as the inadequacy of the twenty-eight "old-building" inspectors for 44,000 old tenement houses in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, was submitted to the Mayor and given out to the newspapers, and an increase of over \$50,000 was granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

During the winter an inspection was made of 107 recently installed out-door water-closets, at times when the temperature was below freezing point. The conditions which were found demonstrated clearly the advisability of embodying in the law a requirement that all toilet accommodations hereafter constructed for old tenement houses as well as new be within the buildings. Another investigation made during the year, of 200 two-family houses erected since the passage of the Tenement House Act, showed that thirty-six per cent of them were subsequently occupied as tenements in spite of such conditions as dark, interior bed-rooms, and inadequately lighted and ventilated toilets, and points to the urgent necessity for action to prevent the continuance of this state of affairs.

In October, 1906, a special number of CHARITIES, on the progress of the housing movement in America and Europe, edited by the secretary of the Committee, was widely distributed. The Committee acts as a bureau of information for those interested in housing reform, placing at their service for consultation its collection of literature on the housing question, its photographs and investigation schedules, and other reference material of all kinds.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The efforts of the Society to check the spread of tuberculosis and to improve the condition of individual consumptives cover a period which again tempts to retrospect and review. At the end of five years the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis counts as its important achievements the program it has worked out for an effective educational propaganda and the opportunity it has given to dispensaries to develop a comprehensive district plan of dispensary treatment for poor patients and to standardize such treatment.

The contributions to educational work have been of two kinds. The Handbook and the Directory, together with sev-

eral pamphlet publications, are a reference library of facts and principles which has been of the greatest assistance to the pioneers in tuberculosis work in other places, and has had a direct influence in informing public opinion and creating a general interest in preventive measures all over the country. While in this way educating the educators, the Committee has also been trying out various plans for getting the essential information before the general public, and has arrived at a fairly definite idea of the relative productivity of different methods, and a fairly well crystallized equipment for general educational work at the present time. The "Don't card", evolved by much attrition from the long circulars in unintelligible language which used to be the principal instrument for imparting information, has become the standard form of literature for general use; the use of the daily newspaper has been developed; and the travelling exhibit, administering instruction in the guise of entertainment, has been adopted as the best educational device, not only a new method but also a means for enhancing the efficacy of lecture and literature.

At the beginning of last year the Committee's exhibit was being shown in Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, to whom it had been loaned in June. On its return in January it was again put in circulation in Manhattan, and was exhibited at fifteen places in the nine months, to an aggregate audience of 70,495 persons. The fifteen places were five public libraries, four public schools, one parochial school, one immigrant school, two settlements, and two branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The exhibit consists of 249 framed photographs and charts, thirteen models, and ten pathological specimens, all packed and mounted in such a way that the exhibition can be set up or knocked down in a day. It is widely advertised by hand-bills and local newspaper notices, and once even in theater programs. Thousands of circulars are distributed to the visitors; evening lectures are arranged for adults; and the children

from the neighboring schools are sent to it in charge of their teachers, as a part of their regular work. The intelligent interest expressed by the school children, and the knowledge they gain as shown in the compositions they write about it, is one of the most encouraging features.

Lectures were given at 129 places last year in addition to those in connection with the exhibition. Six of these were to factory-workers, in their factories, and 62 at labor union meetings; the other 61 at settlements, churches, lodges, and clubs. The lectures given under the auspices of the Committee during the five years have reached an audience of nearly 150,000 persons. The growth of the audiences in number and diversity is shown in the following table:

Lectures, 1902-07.			
Year	Number of Lectures	Attendance	
1902-03	70		7,373.
1903-04	75 ^a		7,100. ^a
1904-05	52		8,842.
1905-06	49 at exhibitions) 26 at other places)		40,264.
1906-07	46 to adults at exhibitions.	14,913.	
	250 talks to school children at exhibitions.	45,077.	
	6 in factories.	352.	
	62 at labor union meetings	10,781.	
	61 at other places.	7,736.	78,859.
Aggregate audience 1902-1907		142,438	

(a) This figure, and those for the following years, do not include Board of Education lectures for which lecturers were recommended by the Committee.

About 60,000 of the "Don't cards" have been distributed during the year in the ordinary ways. The distribution of 400,000 supplied by the Board of Health is now under way.



UPPER DECK OF THE SOUTHFIELD



THE SOUTHFIELD
Day Camp of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis

Every member of the police force and of the National Guard in New York City, and every employe of the Street Cleaning Department and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been given one, and orders for large numbers of them have been received from merchants and manufacturers to whom they have been offered through the medium of a reply postal card. The Board of Health is now preparing a catechism for school children, modelled on the "Don't card", which the Board of Education has given the Committee permission to place in the hands of each of the 600,000 school children of the city. This is a typical illustration of the amount of co-operation involved in the Committee's work.

There have been several novel features in the educational work of the past year. A press service has been maintained by which newspaper copy has been sent once a week, from January 1 to September 30, to newspapers and magazines all over the state. Starting with a list of 1,600 papers, those which did not use the material were quickly eliminated and the number reduced to about 250. The country papers and several of the large city dailies are especially appreciative of this service. It will be kept up until January, 1908, when the State Charities Aid Association will take it over as part of its educational work through the state. Every Sunday since January 1, 1907, the back of the transfer slips on all the surface car lines of the city have been used for short printed notices about tuberculosis. This has been possible through the courtesy of the Siegel Cooper Company, which has the advertising rights on these transfer slips. It is estimated that the circulation of each one of these issues reaches a million.

The district dispensary system is an out-growth of the special fund for the relief of consumptives. The administration of the fund was placed in the hands of a sub-committee composed of the chiefs of the tuberculosis clinics of the city and several persons familiar with the relief work of the So-

ciety. This sub-committee has held weekly meetings, which have been well attended. The chiefs of clinics, brought together in this way, constantly discussing facilities and realizing more and more the waste of the existing *laissez-faire* system, devised a plan for districting the city. An association was formed among the eight clinics which treated tuberculosis in separate classes; Manhattan and Bronx were divided into eight districts, and each clinic agreed to treat only patients living within its assigned territory and to refer other applicants to their proper dispensary. Certain requirements were established by the association, which every clinic must meet before being admitted to it: a separate class for pulmonary tuberculosis, meeting at least three times a week; a nurse to visit patients in their homes; observance of the district plan; and the appointment of a delegate to the sub-committee. As new clinics are opened conforming to the established standard, the district boundaries are adjusted and the size of the district reduced. An invitation has been sent to all the general dispensaries to consider establishing special classes and several of them are already planning to do so.

The advantages of the co-operative system in dispensary work are very similar to those attending organization in relief: it puts an end to the practice, common with many patients, of attending one clinic after another for short periods; it secures better care for each patient by fixing the responsibility for him on a particular clinic; and there is already evidence that it is developing in the clinics a sense of responsibility for all the consumptives of their districts. An important step in this direction is the plan that has been put in operation this summer in several of the large clinics, to make a systematic examination of all the children of their patients, at hours reserved for the purpose; another step, which is now in sight, will be the working out of a scheme for following up patients who drop out of the clinics.

The possible future of this dispensary system give ample warrant for feeling that it is the most important result of the relief fund. The individual assistance, however, given to 256 consumptives during the year, and to 230 in the eight months of the preceding year after the fund was established, to enable them to have what they need, is by no means negligible.

A picturesque as well as important innovation of the past summer, which was also a manifestation of the relief fund, was the transformation of an abandoned Staten Island ferry-boat into a day camp for dispensary patients. From June 13, the date of opening, to September 30, 221 different patients were received, the attendance ranging from thirteen to seventy, and averaging forty. Some came as regularly as the nurse herself, some whenever they could get away from home duties, and some merely for a few days, while awaiting admittance to a sanatorium. Dinner is served, and milk and eggs administered at the rate of seventy quarts and twenty dozen a day. A nurse is in charge, temperatures and pulses are taken twice a day, a physician makes a daily visit, and each patient reports to his clinic physician once a week. The total cost, to September 30, was \$2,088.63, of which \$558.58 was for equipment. The total cost per patient per day was thirty-seven cents, a small price for the cheerfulness, the pounds of flesh, the color, and the appreciation of fresh-air and cleanliness that have been gained.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in New York is classed in the latest Census Bureau report on mortality with the "fluctuating" death-rates. It may seem disturbing that the great amount of work that has been done in New York in the last few years by the Health Department, the hospitals and dispensaries, this Committee, and many other agencies, has not brought about a perceptible reduction; but to those who realize the adverse conditions of increasing congestion, increasing exploitation, and increasing difficulties of life in New York, it seems cause for encouragement that the death-

rate has been kept "fluctuating." There is confidence that the right methods are known and there is a steadily growing sense of the urgent necessity to apply them more and more efficiently and persistently.

THE COMMITTEE ON MENDICANCY

One of the earliest activities of the Society, that of the mendicancy bureau, has come to have a social rather than an individual application. The suppression of street begging by the arrest and prosecution of persistent offenders has long been regarded as within the special province of the Society, supplementing the ordinary enforcement of the vagrancy laws by the police department and courts. At times there has been very close and effective co-operation with the public authorities; at times the society has done all that was done in this direction; and at still other times conditions have been such as to render any direct participation by the society either unnecessary or futile. Out of this long and varied experience, however, with this intricate problem, and especially from the extraordinarily effective work carried on for the last five years by its special officer, James Forbes, under the direction of the Committee on Mendicancy, there has been gained a wholly new conception of the real problem and of the manner of its more complete solution.

It is evident first of all that it is not merely a question of the street beggar or the house-to-house mendicant. The protection of society from all kinds of charitable impostors and pseudo-charitable enterprises is essentially a mendicancy-police problem. The ingenious letter-writer and the respectably dressed canvasser of office buildings, the impostor who goes about in the disguise of a sister of charity or in a naval uniform, and the chaplain who is able to surround himself by a respectable dummy board of directors, are all integral parts of the vicious mendicant system. So also, it must be confessed, are their dupes. No police agency, whether official

or voluntary, can cope with any part of this complicated network of fraud and imposture, unless it has an understanding of its ramifications.

It has become evident, secondly, that the problem is national, even international, in character. In social movements there are no longer any real frontiers, and this is quite as true of mendicancy as of health or education. The task is to create in the police force and in magistrate's courts, in the public press, in charitable societies, and elsewhere, a wholly new atmosphere, in which imposture and parasitism will not thrive, a wholly new sentiment both towards the individual mendicant, whether professional or non-professional, whether vagrant, tramp, ex-convict, or social outlaw, and towards the life which he leads. Society is far too harsh and unsympathetic towards the individual, is without any clear understanding of his weaknesses and temptations, and has no appreciation of those elements of character which might permit reformation; far too lenient on the other hand towards the conditions which perpetuate mendicancy and imposture—towards the prisons, workhouses, and jails; the unequal operation of the law; the unpoliced railways and the resulting accidents; and the easy gullibility of the public—to name but a few of the real causes of the existing evils.

The present service of the mendicancy bureau is to help the public gain this truer perspective. While holding the police side of the work in due subordination, there is an attempt to create a definite popular sentiment which shall be at the same time more humane towards the individual mendicant, and more radical as to the extirpation of mendicancy. This has required first of all personal acquaintance with a very large number of mendicants—intimate personal acquaintance, not only at the moment of arrest, but in warnings before arrest, in interviews at the workhouse, and voluntary visits to the Society after release—the gradual building up of 7,990 personal histories, a store house of information such as has

not heretofore anywhere been available. It has necessarily meant also a bureau of information. By personal calls, by telephone, by correspondence, by newspaper interviews, by every legitimate means of publicity and propaganda, it has been sought to convince the public that the Society is not interested alone in the prosecution of a few pestilent offenders, but in laying the foundation for a broad national understanding of the real nature of mendicancy and of every form of charitable imposture, of their methods and vagaries, of their strength and weakness.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed greatly strengthening the powers of the local authorities in dealing with vagrants, permitting the courts to take cognizance of the previous criminal record of persons arrested for vagrancy and authorizing the police to arrest suspicious persons loitering around public places if they have a previous criminal record.

During the latter part of the past year the special officer of the Committee on Mendicancy has been in Pittsburg taking part in the investigation of conditions in that city which is being carried on under the auspices of the CHARITIES Publication Committee.

THE PENNY PROVIDENT FUND

One of the earliest expressions of the social view of which the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions is the latest manifestation, was the appointment of a Committee on Provident Habits, which created the Penny Provident Fund as a means of encouraging small savings and enabling such savings to be made conveniently and safely. This fund is neither a bank nor a fund for special purposes such as fuel or sick benefits, but it is an initial step towards a savings bank, and towards provision for any special need to meet which savings can be spent.

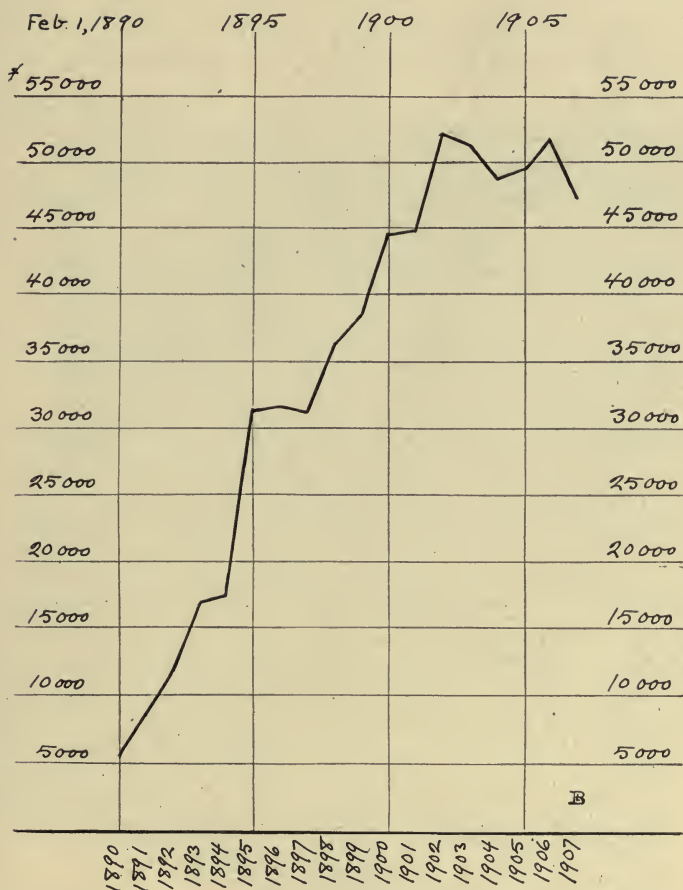


DIAGRAM 6—Deposits in the Penny Provident Fund at the end of each year, 1890-1907.

The committee maintains a central office in the United Charities Building, and establishes local stations in any settlement, club, school, church, or charitable society, or wherever any individual or group of interested persons will undertake the responsibility. The contact with depositors is in these local stations, of which at the end of September there

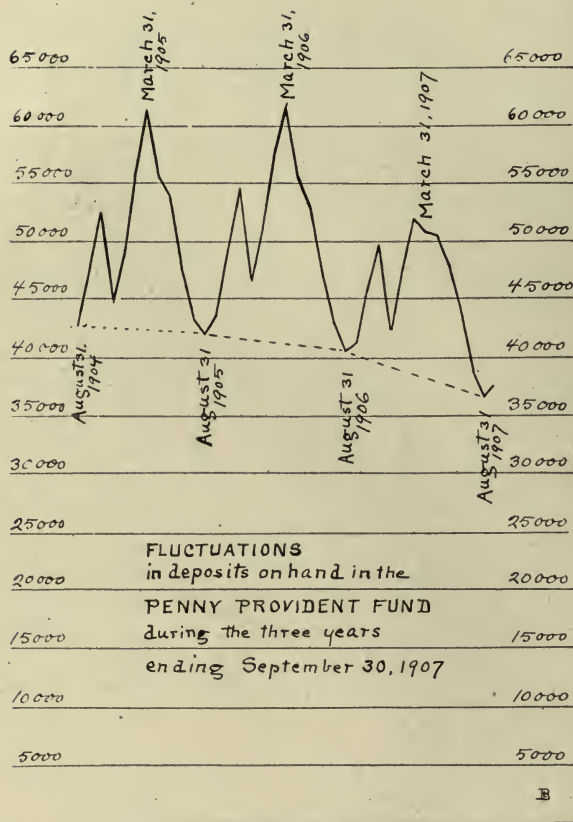


DIAGRAM 7.

were 272. The activity and usefulness of the stations naturally vary directly with the time and interest of those who have them in charge, and the special constituency to which they appeal. Depositors are encouraged to withdraw their savings to open an account in a savings bank, or to make useful purchases. The saving is not looked upon as an end necessarily good in itself, but as a means to inculcate the habit of immediate sacrifice for greater ultimate advantage, of looking ahead

Committee
IN CHARGE OF THE FUND

OTTO T. BARNARD,
Chairman and Treasurer.

ROBT. W. DE FORREST, WALTER JENNINGS
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, JAMES SIEVER.

CHARLES GOLDEN,
Secretary and Cashier.

Penny Provident Fund
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
STAMP STATION.

STAMP DEPOSIT CARD

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1—Money can be withdrawn only upon presentation and surrender of the card at the stamp station or office where it was made, and one week's notice of intention to withdraw money may be required.

2—Deposits must be made by attaching stamps to this card, and are received in no other way. Stamps must be attached to the card by the bond treasurer. When one card is filled, ask for another. When a card is filled or the sum of stamps attached amounts to One Dollar or more, the stamps may be transferred to a passbook on delivery to the Central Office of the Fund at 14 Street.

The amount represented by the stamps is lost.



FACE AND REVERSE OF STAMP SAVINGS CARD



and forming a just judgment as to the various ways in which even small resources can be used.

During the year ending January 1, 1907, which is the termination of the Fund's fiscal year, \$106,678.21 was deposited and \$111,010.05 was withdrawn. Since 1902 the amount on deposit at the end of the year has shown a tendency to decrease. This decrease is attributed partly to the constantly increasing cost of shelter and other necessities of life, and partly to the competition of interest-paying saving schemes conducted by department stores.

The fluctuation of deposits through the year indicates quite plainly the purposes for which much of the money is withdrawn. Each year the maximum on deposit is reached just before Easter. The falling-off begins at Easter, and continues through the summer. The accumulation goes on from September through the winter, with a temporary interruption at the holidays. The reason why this year has had no high point to correspond with the two before is that the gains of March were cut short by Easter, while in 1906 and 1905 that festival occurred well into April.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

It has been a cardinal principle of the Charity Organization Society since its beginning that knowledge of its own work, based on a study of facts rather than unverified impressions, is essential to progress. Monthly reports have always been made to the general secretary by all the departments, showing statistically the amount and to a certain extent the character of the work done, and the general secretary has kept the Central Council informed of the facts contained in them. The annual reports of the Society have given to the public rather more specific information about its work than is usual in annual reports. The Society took part vigorously in the movement to study characteristics of dependent families, for the purposes of discovering the causes of poverty, which originated in the National Conference twenty years ago and took form in the "national statistical blank"; and was largely responsible, through Philip W. Ayres, then assistant secretary, and Professor Mayo-Smith, chairman of its Committee on Statistics, for securing the critical reconstruction of that blank after some ten years of use. The Society has now, for the last two years, through its Committee on Social Research, been working, by its own example, by papers at the National Conference, and by correspondence, to establish a better method of arriving at the results which the national statistical blank sought to attain.

SOCIAL RESEARCH

A Committee on Statistics was appointed in 1893 to have charge of the studies of the Society's records which should be

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made by Columbia students, and it was succeeded by the Committee on Social Research, appointed in January, 1905, whose primary object is the interpretation of the Society's case-work. Under this committee a Bureau of Statistics was organized in the Central Office.

In the Bureau of Statistics is centralized information about the current case-work of the Society. The monthly reports from all departments, which have come to be a formidable mass of statistical material, are regularly reviewed here and from them a summary prepared of the month's work, illustrated by diagrams, comparing it with the previous years and pointing out any noteworthy tendencies. Proposed changes in methods of work and re-adjustment in the office staff are subjected to the light, frequently of considerable illuminating power, which the statistics in hand can turn on these problems. Each year a detailed study is made of the circumstances and characteristics of the families who have been under care during the year and of the work that has been done for them. In an informal way the Bureau of Statistics advises about much of the social research which is going on in the city, and has doubtless had an influence in bringing about the increase in such work that has taken place.

Besides the continuous and systematic review of the Society's work from year to year there have also been made, from time to time, special studies of certain social problems and of selected groups of cases. The most important studies that have been made, aside from the investigations undertaken by CHARITIES and the School of Philanthropy, which will be mentioned in their proper connection, are the following:

Analysis of the records of five hundred homeless cases, by the Committee on Statistics, Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith chairman. Published in the Fourteenth Annual Report.

Analysis of five hundred records of dependent families, by the same Committee. Published in the Fifteenth Annual Report.

Dispossessed tenants, by Harold K. Estabrook, special agent employed to make this investigation. Published in the Fifteenth Annual Report.

Results of the investigation of twenty-five hundred applications for city coal in 1898. Published in the Sixteenth Annual Report.

Lack of employment as a cause of distress, by the Committee on Statistics. Published in the Seventeenth Annual Report.

Industrial displacement and unemployment: a study of seven hundred and twenty case records by Francis H. McLean. Not published, but given in condensed form in *The Principles of Relief*, page 153.

Tenement house conditions and allied subjects: investigations made by the Tenement House Committee, used in the Exhibit of 1899 and published in part in *The Tenement House Problem*, by de Forest and Veiller. Later studies published in the Committee's annual reports.

Characteristics of beggars: much descriptive statistical material in the annual reports of the Committee on Mendicancy from 1902 to 1906.

Reports of the Committee on Dependent Children, especially those contained in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the Society.

Families under care of the Society during 1904-05 and 1905-06, by the Committee on Social Research, Franklin H. Giddings, chairman. Published in the Twenty-Third Annual Report and in *CHARITIES*, December 6, 1906.

Investigation in regard to the purchase and management of food by one hundred tenement house families, by Caroline Goodyear. Published in the Twenty-Third Annual Report.

Five hundred and seventy-four deserting husbands and their families, by Lilian Brandt. Published in book form by the Committee on Social Research, 1905.

Social aspects of tuberculosis, by Lilian Brandt. Published in the Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1904.

Tuberculosis among Negroes in New York, by Jessie C. Sleet; New York Lodging-Houses, by Paul Kennaday; and the opportunities for country employment for poor consumptives, by a sub-committee, James Alexander Miller, M. D., chairman, of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Published in the Twenty-Third Annual Report.

Report to the Hospital Commission on tuberculosis hospital and dispensary requirements, by a sub-committee of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which E. G. Janeway, M. D., was chairman; statistical work done by Christopher Easton. Published in the Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, for the year 1905-06.

Careful study of conditions, treatment, and results in the two hundred and thirty cases treated in 1906 by the sub-committee on relief of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Published in the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

Many minor inquiries, such as one made in the winter of 1902-03 in regard to the price of coal in small quantities, have been made from time to time and published in CHARITIES. Many others, made for the purpose of giving a useful reply to some question on which information or advice had been

asked, are on file in the office. An example of the care and attention given to some of these questions may be found in the letter quoted on page 122 of *The Principles of Relief*, in response to an inquiry as to the cost of placing a thousand New York children in free homes in the West.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

Not least among the Charity Organization Society's contributions to social work is its pioneer service in providing professional and technical training to those who wish to enter upon any form of charitable or other social work. The development of the School from the summer class begun in 1898, and its endowment by John S. Kennedy, have already been told. Since March, 1907, the School has been under the directorship of Samuel McCune Lindsay, formerly commissioner of education in Porto Rico, for some years professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, and at present professor of Social Legislation in Columbia University.

It is no longer necessary to argue for the acceptance of the position that persons charged with the delicate task of assisting in the difficulties of complex human lives need all the knowledge they can gain of the resources at their command and of the accumulated experience of the years already spent in attempts to solve the very problems with which they are confronted. The advantage of professional training to every one concerned, above all, to the poor—a novel, and to some a distasteful idea ten years ago—is now a commonplace.

The School aims to prepare its students to become expert visitors for charity organization societies; investigators of social conditions, factories, and tenement houses; matrons and administrators in institutions; financial secretaries for charitable societies; executive officers of educational and philanthropic societies; private almoners; probation officers; head-workers and assistants in social settlements, institutional

churches, welfare departments of manufacturing and mercantile establishments; friendly visitors; members of boards of managers and of committees; employes of the state and municipal departments which deal especially with public health, charities and correction; and to fill many other highly specialized positions.

The full course requires the entire time of the student for the academic year, October to May, inclusive. The summer session, designed especially for those already engaged in social work, lasts six weeks, beginning the middle of June. Lectures, class-room discussions, assigned reading, field work in the way of visiting institutions and poor families, original investigation, practice in office work, and the preparation of a thesis, constitute the year's work. The lecturers are in nearly every case men and women who are doing, or have done, the work they discuss, and are recognized to be experts.

The reference library of applied sociology, which the Society has been accumulating since the first year of its existence, is now housed in rooms adjoining the class-rooms of the School, and is administered primarily for the School's convenience. It contains now about five thousand bound volumes, an equal number of pamphlets, and several hundred periodicals. Students have free access also to the rich libraries of Columbia University and to the many special libraries in the city.

Students of the School of Philanthropy are admitted without tuition fee to courses in Columbia University, including Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers' Colleges and the graduate schools, and students of the University are given reciprocal privileges in the School of Philanthropy. The work of the School is accepted by the University as the equivalent of one minor subject for an advanced degree. A close affiliation between Columbia and the School is ensured not only by the terms of Mr. Kennedy's endowment but also by the endowment of the Schiff Chair of Social Economy in the University.



BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH



LECTURE ROOM OF THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY



A bureau of social research has been organized this year by the school as a necessary adjunct to its teaching function, for the study of social conditions and methods of social work in New York City. The aim of the bureau is not merely to add to the sum of human knowledge but to increase efficiency in social work and to point the way to new efforts for improving social conditions. The investigations are carried on by fellows, under the supervision of Dr. Lindsay and Prof. Roswell C. McCrea, associate director of the School, and with the help not only of the faculty but also of the persons best fitted to advise on the particular subjects under investigation. Several of the fellowships have stipends of five hundred dollars a year, but larger amounts are available for candidates of special ability and greater experience. The object is not the benefit of the individual fellows, though that may be taken for granted, but it is hoped to develop a small permanent force of highly trained investigators who will be constantly working under the direction of the school, inquiring into "some injustice to be rectified, some need to be met, some new opportunity to be made clear, some higher standard of work to be established, some antiquated and wasteful method to be discarded, some vicious force of degeneration to be laid bare, some encouraging indication of advance to be revealed." Incidentally the results of such research will enrich the literature of social economy and the curriculum of the School. The following studies are being carried on this year:

Methods and cost of burial in New York City; by Edward M. Barrows, senior fellow.

Results of relief, as gathered from a study of the present status of several hundred families who were under the care of the Charity Organization Society two years ago; by Caroline Goodyear, senior fellow.

Methods and resources for the training of social workers; by Mabel Wilcox, fellow.

Methods of dealing with inebriates in New York City;
by James P. Krans, fellow.

Industrial opportunities for the physically handicapped;
by Eleanor Adler, fellow.

Abuses connected with loans on personal credit; by Clarence W. Wassam, fellow.

In the class of 1907-08 fifty-two students are enrolled, thirty-three of whom are entered for the full course. Over six hundred students have been enrolled in the School since the beginning, a large proportion of whom are now filling a great variety of responsible positions in social work in different sections of the country.

The Society has set aside a sum from the income of the School's endowment as an honorarium for a course of lectures to be given each year by special appointment and on the understanding that the lectures will subsequently be published in book form. The Kennedy lecturer for 1905 was Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave a course of ten lectures on The New Basis of Civilization. In 1906 Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, gave a course of five on Standards of Public Morality. The holder of this appointment in 1907 is Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who is giving eight lectures on the Relation of Governmental Action to Social Welfare.

THE CHARITIES PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

In the creation of a literature of social work the Charity Organization Society has borne a prominent part. From the "tracts" of 1882 to the Kennedy lectures of the present there has been a steady out-put of publications useful to social workers and a steady stimulus to the production of such literature: Twenty-five annual reports; seventeen editions of the Charities Directory; ten volumes of THE CHARITIES REVIEW, and eighteen of CHARITIES, aggregating over 16,000

pages; the Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Directory; the volume on Family Desertion; innumerable leaflets and reprints; the two volumes of Kennedy lectures already published, and the third now in the making,—this constitutes a reference library of no mean proportions, and is no inconsiderable part of the written material at the service of social workers. In this connection should be mentioned the many contributions made by members of the Society and its staff, as a result of experience in the Society, to National and state conferences and to magazines. The Tenement House Problem, already referred to in connection with research, is a product of the Tenement House Committee, and the Principles of Relief, the only comprehensive text-book on the subject with which it deals, was written out of eight years' experience in the office of general secretary of the Society.

There are doubtless many to whom the weekly periodical officially known as CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS appears like any other secular journal, to be judged like them, by the number of its subscribers, its news-stand sales, the amount of its advertising, the cleverness of its editorials, and the enterprise of its news service. This, however, is not the conception of the Charity Organization Society and its officers, of the CHARITIES Publication Committee and the editors. To them this weekly review of local and general philanthropy, like the previous publications which have been merged in it, LEND-A-HAND, THE CHARITIES REVIEW, CHARITIES, JEWISH CHARITY, and THE COMMONS, is primarily an educational institution, primarily a co-operative undertaking for research and publicity. Circulation, advertising, and news service, although essential, are but means to an end. The end is an understanding of social conditions, and such presentation of the vital facts about them as will lead to appropriate remedies. We begin with charity and its opportunities, but immediately discover that we must deal also with its limitations. We are concerned with the administration of public and private institutions for the relief of distress, but are brought at once to the

consideration of welcome alternatives of prevention, through education and through the removal of adverse conditions. We study the causes of dependence, and learn that they are not always personal or local, but are more often industrial and general. We realize that to deal intelligently and profitably with charity we must relate its problems to those large economic, industrial, and social phenomena of which it is but a part. The broadening sphere of organized charity has been most fully reflected in the broadening scope and increasing usefulness of the journal which the Society publishes, not as its own organ in any narrow sense, but as a contribution to the national well being and to national thought on social questions.

The co-operative character of the journal is three-fold: financial, editorial, and in the use of the material which its investigations bring to light. Every annual subscription of two dollars—although it means a deficit if looked upon purely as a commercial transaction—is regarded as increasing by one the number of those who are taking part in the educational movement for which the journal stands. Every co-operating subscriber at ten dollars a year takes part in the same way as an individual center of influence, and besides enables the editors and their volunteer assistants to push their inquiries further, and to make them count for more. Every contributor of a thousand dollars or less to the annual guarantee fund is helping to make of the enterprise an effective bureau of research, a source of knowledge and of power for social reform and social advance. We look forward to a time when what we may call commercial receipts, as distinct from donations to the educational fund, will bear a larger proportion to the total expense. But it is not to be expected, so long as the journal maintains the educational and co-operative character which has justified its connection with the Society and the volunteer service which have been given to it, that the educational fund can be spared.

The co-operation which the journal has received from associate and departmental editors, from correspondents and contributors



PUBLICATIONS



CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS; EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

of articles, from book reviewers and confidential advisers, has been no less appreciated, no less vital to the success of the enterprise, no less generous and valuable, even from the pecuniary standpoint, than the contributions of money. If all this service had been paid for at the usual market rates the undertaking would have been bankrupt at the outset. Associated with the editor, Edward T. Devine, are Graham Taylor of Chicago and Lee K. Frankel of New York, and seventeen departmental editors undertake a certain responsibility for their own fields. Unpaid signed articles were contributed last year by 208 writers. There have we hope been indirect compensations to those who have been enabled to gain a wide and sympathetic audience for the information and views which they have contributed, and they have at least the satisfaction of having taken an important part in creating an organ, not of one society but of all the causes which they have most at heart.

A third kind of co-operation, less generally understood than either of those to which reference has been made, should be acknowledged. CHARITIES has come to be in a peculiar degree a magazine to be read and given to others to read, to be sent to persons who have not subscribed for it only because they do not know about it, to be purchased in quantities for the sake of some particular articles requiring special distribution, and above all to see its articles reprinted and its opinions quoted in the daily and weekly press throughout the country. The nature of the subjects discussed, and the fact that its articles are always contributions to the public knowledge of those subjects by people who really know about them and care about them, have brought the most influential newspapers, not only in New York but in all sections of the country, to ask for advance sheets for use in their columns. So important has this press service become that there has been established a supplementary weekly series of articles, prepared especially for the purpose on subjects within the scope of the magazine; and outside New York city such important daily newspapers are receiving and using this service as the Springfield

Republican, The Boston Transcript, The Chicago Evening Post, The Indianapolis News, The Louisville Courier-Journal, The Kansas City Star, The San Francisco Chronicle, and The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. In this way the radius of influence of the CHARITIES Publication Committee is greatly extended.

Its chief source of strength, however, is its increasing and exceptionally stable subscription circulation. In the last two years the paid subscription list has more than doubled. The usual weekly edition is now ten thousand copies, which is increased several times each year because of special demand for particular numbers to twelve, fifteen, or even twenty thousand. These ten thousand regular readers in every state are a compact group of social workers, ready to espouse every righteous cause of social reform, eager to learn of every advance, qualified because of constant touch with divers social efforts to form sound conservative judgments on new proposals, and cherishing a living faith in the possibility of progress.

The working plan of the magazine, announced at the time of the organization of the National Publication Committee in the spring of 1905, included the undertaking of important pieces of social investigation, not provided for by any existing organization; the issuing of special numbers, putting into comprehensive and compact form groups of facts entering into some one social problem; the publication of substantial articles for future reference and as the basis for scientific study; the extension of the spirit of organized philanthropy to smaller cities and the re-kindling of existing agencies to more progressive ways; the promotion of movements already under way, co-operating with communities or national bodies to give general application to reforms wrought painfully in one locality; the correlation and publication of the results of investigations by individual students or by national or local associations; the more complete development of a professional journal for social workers; the publication of popular issues, live news, and readable articles, that will make practical philanthropy a part of the every-day interest of the

general reader; the education of public opinion through connection with newspapers, speakers, and other agencies of publicity.

Reviewing the work of the last two years, there is seen very remarkable achievement in the direction of each of the objects proposed. Special numbers have been published on *The Negro in the Cities of The North*, October 7, 1905; *The Blind*, February 3, 1906; the deplorable conditions and the great possibilities in the national capital, under the suggestive title *Next Door to Congress*, March 3, 1906; *The Visiting Nurse*, April 7, 1906; *The Relief Work in San Francisco*, June 2, 1906; *Parks*, July 7, 1906, and *Play*, August 3, 1907; *Housing*, October, 6, 1906, *Civic Improvement*, November 3, 1906; *Industrial Accidents*, February 2, 1907; *The Russell Sage Foundation*, March 23, 1907; and *Industrial Education*, October 5, 1907. The Washington number brought about more social legislation for that city in five months than had been seen in five years before. The other special numbers, like those on *Immigration*, *The Italian in America*, *The Slav in America*, *The Hundredth Child*, and *Juvenile Courts*, published in 1904 and the early part of 1905, have all increased the available information on the subjects treated.

Results of many important investigations, some of them partly made possible by the educational fund of CHARITIES, have been published. A few of those which have appeared in the past year are studies of the hours of factory women in New York City; the experimental period of the San Francisco Rehabilitation Committee; conditions among American seamen and among the oystermen on the Chesapeake Bay; midwifery practice in New York; the home conditions and industrial status and subsequent history of reformatory girls; and the two novel, picturesque, and valuable series of articles by Emily Greene Balch, on the Slavs in their European homes and in America.

CHARITIES has co-operated with the National Prison Association in a comprehensive investigation of county jails. At its suggestion Antonio Mangano spent the spring and summer in the wild country of southern Italy, studying the con-

ditions which are responsible for emigration, the relation of the emigrants to their old village communities, and the reaction of America on labor and social conditions in Italy.

An investigation is now under way which promises to give a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the elements entering into the life of a great industrial community than has ever before been had in America. This is the survey of the social and economic conditions of the wage earning population of Pittsburg, which is being made under the direction of Paul U. Kellogg, managing editor of the magazine, with the approval and help of the mayor of the city under investigation, the president of its Chamber of Commerce, and many other of its prominent citizens. The field work is being done by a group of twenty-five or more men and women who are trained investigators and specialists in the phase of the subject they cover, including Florence Kelley, John R. Commons, James Forbes, Ernst J. Lederle, Mary E. Richmond, Peter Roberts, Lawrence Veiller, Charles Mulford Robinson, Edna G. Meeker, and Robert A. Woods.

The "extension of the spirit of organized philanthropy" is being accomplished, to a degree not even anticipated, by the Field Department, another of the co-operative undertakings of CHARITIES. This Department was originally planned to be a means for the exchange of blanks and literature among sixteen co-operating charity organization societies, but once started it has had a most unexpected growth. First came the idea of publishing suggestive literature which might be of use for groups thinking of organizing societies and wishing to organize in the right way. Six pamphlets were therefore issued, dealing with the practical details of organization and the basic ideals and principles: *The Broadening Sphere of Organized Charity*, by Robert W. de Forest; *First Principles in the Relief of Distress*, by Mary E. Richmond; *Organization in the Smaller Cities*, by Alexander Johnson; *Sixty-Five Queries*, for directors, district committees, and friendly visi-

The Broadening Sphere of Organized Charity.

THE BROADENING SPHERE OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

THE BROADENING SPHERE
OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

HOW ORGANIZED CHARITY
STRUGGLES WITH POVERTY
CHARITY'S SCOPE
IS EVER WIDENING
Not Only To Give Relief, But Also To Remove
The Cause Of The Need.
MORE THAN 150

SOCIETIES

The Broadening Sphere of Organized Charity
BY ROBERT W. DEFOREST
Squibbs Vol. 2, No. 10, December, 1906

Organized Charity.

*The Wandering Sphere of the Wort than is Noto Brang
Done in English-speaking Countries.*

How Organized Charities
Are Aiding The Destitute.

Brethren, I have been
 thinking of those who are
 devoting their lives to help
 those who are unable to
 help themselves.

Work of Clarity Widens

Love for Fellowship is Cooled by Knowledge
and Experience

THE BROADENING SPHERE
OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

THE BROADENING SPHERE
OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

CHARITIES

Weekly story)

PRESS SERVICE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION

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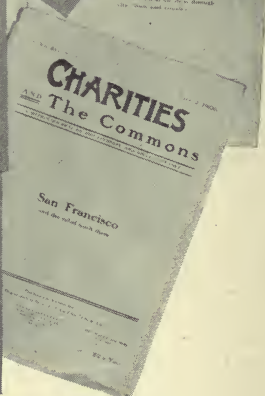
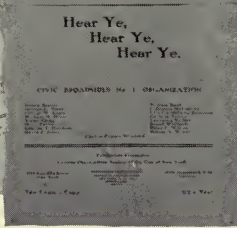
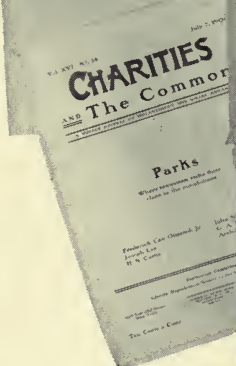
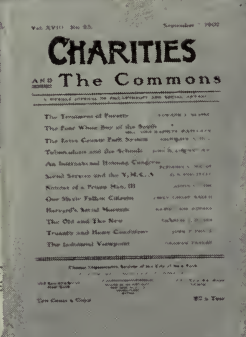
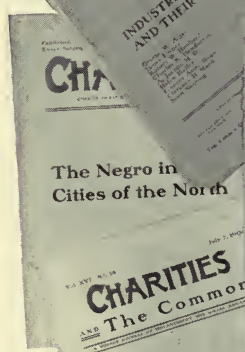
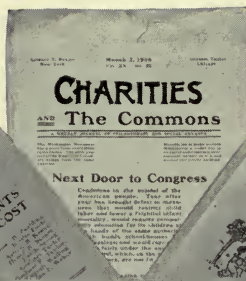
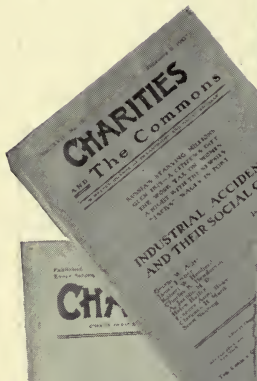
The Broadens Sphere of Organized Charity.

Robert E. de Forest;

Mr. deForest writes as President of the New York Charity Organization Society, "He is known also as chairman of the State Tenement House Commission of 1900, which was appointed by Governor Roosevelt, and led to the creation of the unique municipal tenement-house departments in New York. Of this department Mr. deForest was the first."

There are more than one hundred and fifty "Caucasian" or "Aryan" societies in the United States professing to be essentially race philanthropic in aim, and preaching and practicing the same. Some of the more important of these societies are mentioned below. They represent a strong and well-organized movement, as respects English-speaking countries, an international movement which people are beginning to call "scientific charity." There is, too, for our fellow men outside the American continent, a large and significant one. They are directed by men and women of strong religious conviction, but their work is severed from religious considerations.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:



tors; *The Dominant Note in Modern Philanthropy*, Edward T. Devine; *The Formation of Charity Organization Societies in the Smaller Cities*, by Francis H. McLean. Several publications which have for their aim the standardizing of the work of existing societies are now being planned. Monthly bulletins have also been started, to serve as a constant means of inter-communication.

In order to provide more definite assistance in local situations a correspondence branch was inaugurated in November of 1906. The correspondence of the winter with groups of persons in twenty-seven cities revealed plainly that although the long-distance advice was useful, still there was ample opportunity for the work of a travelling representative who should go from place to place as invited, and serve as a personal means of communication among all of the charity organization societies of the country. Francis H. McLean, who had carried on the correspondence branch, and has had a wide variety of experience in charitable work in different sections of the country, has been appointed field secretary, beginning work October 1, 1907.

In one sense CHARITIES is a manifestation of that new and stirring interest in the general welfare which is finding expression in a hundred ways in this generation. Without this social renaissance there would be no wide audience for "a weekly journal of philanthropy and social advance." On the other hand, the magazine has had a part in the development of the fresh interest, by correlating movements for good in different parts of the country, and for different ends, and from different motives,—charity, religion, outraged justice, civil righteousness, and the like; in extending them to new areas and to new bodies of people; and in sustaining those who, often single handed in their communities, are working for the common good.

MAIN EVENTS
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

MAIN EVENTS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

1881

Resolution adopted by State Board of Charities authorizing its commissioners of New York City "to take such steps as they may deem wise to inaugurate a system of mutual help and co-operation" among the societies "engaged in teaching and relieving the poor of the city in their own homes." October 12.

1882

First meeting of the Committee on the Organization of Charities of the City of New York, appointed by the New York City members of the State Board of Charities. January 5.

Central Council and Society organized at meeting held at 67 Madison Avenue. February 8.

Committee on Membership appointed. February 15.

Finance Committee appointed. February 23.

Committees on District work and on Co-operation appointed; also special committee to secure a central office. March 6.

Reports submitted by Committee on District Work, proposing division of the city between Fourteenth and Eighty-Sixth Streets into twelve districts; and by Committee on Co-operation, announcing that seventeen societies and churches had promised their co-operation. April 3.

Central Office opened at 67 Madison Avenue, April 15, Charles D. Kellogg, organizing secretary.

Expenditure of \$200.00 authorized for equipment of office and hire of a clerk. April 24.

Act of incorporation signed by the governor. May 10.

The *Monthly Register*, published by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, adopted as the organ of the Society. May 22.

Committee appointed to prepare a "handbook of instructions for district visitors" and a "properly classified directory of the charities of the city." May 22.

Tenth District Committee appointed. May 22.

By-laws adopted, providing for standing committees as follows: Finance, Executive, District Work, Co-operation, Legal Questions, Suppression of Mendicancy, Membership, Publications, Vacancies. May 22.

Nine standing committees appointed. June 5.

Delegates appointed to the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and of the American Social Science Association. June 5.

Constitution adopted at a special meeting of the Society. June 5.

Nucleus of a library collected for the use of workers in the Society. October.

"Central District" Committee organized and agent engaged. October.

District committees appointed in Districts 4, 12, 13 and 14. December 4.

Tenth District office opened. December 10.

1883

Special register of fraudulent cases begun. January.

Fourth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth District offices opened. January 1.

Fourteenth District office opened. January 15.

Eighth District office opened. February 1.

Society represented in a conference called by the State Charities Aid Association "to consider the conditions of the tenement houses of the city." February.

Offer received from Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and accepted, of use of rooms for Central Office in their building, 79 Fourth Avenue. April 2.

Need for a Loan Society suggested to Central Council by Committee on District Work. April 2.

Conference held with co-operating societies, on the instance of the Committee on Co-operation, to consider the facts disclosed by a study of the circumstances of the families reported; resulting in adoption of a resolution "that it is the sense of this meeting that all aid given to able-bodied men should be for the purpose of enabling them to find permanent employment, in or out of the city." May 15.

Special out-door agent appointed, commissioned as deputy sheriff, to deal with street beggars. July 1.

"Agent's meetings" instituted. September.

First issue of the Directory of Charities. October.

1884

Wood Yard opened at 402 East Twenty-Fourth Street. January 1.

MONTHLY BULLETIN begun as a "confidential communication to all members and constituents." February.

Decision by the New York *Herald* to publish no more appeals for individual cases except on recommendation of the Society. May.

Many cases "requiring studied help and advice" referred to the Central Office.

1885

Need of open spaces in the crowded parts of the city discussed by the Central Council. January 5.

Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh District offices opened. February.

Disapproval expressed of free distribution of coal by the city. April 6.

Removal of Central Office to 21 University Place. May 1.

Resignation of Dr. Vanderpoel from the presidency; election of Francis H. Weeks. May 28.

Conference held with representatives of hospitals and dispensaries, under auspices of the Committee on Co-operation. November 20.

1886

Special agent employed to investigate dispensary cases. January 12.

Wood Yard transferred to the New York Labor Bureau Association. February 9.

Plans for a "charity building" considered. February.

Influence used to secure action of Congress establishing a system of postal savings banks. February.

Conference held to consider the need of a day sea-side resort for mothers and children; resulting in formation of an independent committee of representatives from the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, which in August opened a day nursery on Bedloe's Island. June.

First gift received for a permanent fund: the C. F. Woerishoffer Memorial Fund of \$10,000. October.

Colles Johnston Memorial Fund of \$10,000 added to permanent fund. December.

1887

Sixteenth District office opened. February.

Purchase of first typewriter authorized. February 21.

Bills for the suppression of stale beer dives and for increasing sentences of vagrants introduced through efforts of the Committee on Mendicancy; both passed, but the latter not signed by the governor. February.

Fifteenth District office opened. March.

Central Auxiliary Committee of Women organized by Committee on District Work to assist in forming district auxiliary committees and in the selection and training of friendly visitors. March.

Principles of treatment for different classes of cases adopted. April.

Committee appointed to consider the subject of unrestricted immigration. April 15.

New district boundaries in effect; Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth districts organized. June 1.

Evening office hours begun by Central Agent's office. December 1.

Office opened in First District. December.

1888

Robert W. de Forest elected president. January 10.

Unsuccessful effort made, in connection with other societies, to control the distribution of city coal. January.

Special committee appointed to consider the expediency of taking steps to provide facilities for small savings by the poor. April 10.

Establishment of "The One-Cent Saving Fund" decided upon. May 8.

Laundry and training school for unskilled women suggested by Seventh District Committee. June 18.

Committee on Provident Habits appointed. July 17.

Penny Provident Fund opened. August 1.

Management of Wood Yard resumed by the Society. October 9.

Conference of fresh-air workers held. November 20.

Monthly conferences of charity workers instituted by the Ladies' Central Auxiliary Committee. December.

1889

Laundry opened at 589 Park Avenue. February 1.

Door-boy added to office staff. October.

Necessity for providing some means for the training of agents discussed by Executive Committee. November.

Tenth District office (Harlem) opened. November 15.

Exhibit of forms and papers used by charity organization societies prepared for the Paris Exhibition.

1890

Care of homeless cases transferred from districts to Central Committee. January 21.

Appropriation of \$1,000 offered to the Society by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and declined. January.

Joint Committee appointed in connection with Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to raise money for a charity building. April.

Superintendent of agents appointed. May 1.

Boundaries of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts changed. December 1.

Wayfarers' Lodge proposed.

1891

Proposal to establish the United Charities Building announced by John S. Kennedy. March 9.

Night office opened. April 1.

Assistance given in emergency relief work consequent on the Park Place disaster. August.

First number of THE CHARITIES REVIEW issued; the MONTHLY BULLETIN continued as a confidential communication to members of the Society. November.

Tenth District Committee requested to care for cases in the Annexed District (Bronx) as far as practicable. December.

Telephone service installed in some of the district offices, and a typewriter in the Registration Bureau.

1892

Plan for Provident Loan Company proposed. May 9.

Playground maintained on four vacant lots in West Twenty-Eighth Street. July and August.

1893

Harlem Relief Society organized by members of Harlem District Committee, to provide an additional source of relief for the Twelfth Ward. January 7.

Lots on West Twenty-Eighth Street, Nos. 516-524, purchased for Wayfarers' Lodge. February.

United Charities Building opened. March 6.

Eighth District office opened, completing the districting of Manhattan. May 1.

Application and Investigation Bureaus established at Central Office. May.

Conference held to consider plans for meeting the anticipated increase in demands for relief. September 15.

Emergency relief measures necessitated by "hard times." October, November, December.

Wayfarers' Lodge opened at 516 West Twenty-Eighth Street. November.

Joint Night Office opened. November 24.

1894

Increase in working force of Central Office and districts on account of pressure of work. January.

Successful experiment in reducing number of police station lodgers carried on by police and Department of Charities and Correction, on suggestion of the Society. January and February.

Course of twelve lectures on practical social problems conducted by the Committee on District Work. January, February, and March.

Work Rooms for Unskilled Women opened at 49 Prospect Place. February 1.

Plan of co-operation completed with Columbia College, whereby its department of political science should use the records of the Society "for statistical study and philanthropic research." February.

Provident Loan Society incorporated. April 12.

Penny Provident Fund introduced into the public schools. April.

Provident Loan Society office opened. May 21.

1895

Eleventh (Bronx) District office opened. March.

Application and Registration Bureaus of Charity Organization Society and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor consolidated in the offices of the Charity Organization Society. March 15.

1896

Amendments adopted to constitution, defining the relation of the Society to relief and abandoning the use of the word "deserving" in reference to cases. February 12.

First report of Committee on Statistics presented: a study of homeless cases. April.

Recommendation made that a city farm be established for able-bodied vagrants. May.

Influence used against increase in appropriation for city distribution of coal. November.

Office of general secretary assumed by Edward T. Devine.
September 1.

Office of superintendent abolished, on resignation of Robert W. Hebberd to become secretary of the State Board of Charities. October.

Special Committee on Industrial Insurance appointed. December.

Charities Directory made an annual publication.

1897

Recommendations to Greater New York Charter Commission.
January.

Special vagrancy officers detailed by the Board of Police Commissioners to co-operate with Committee on Mendicancy.
February 1.

Special agent employed to investigate dispossess cases. April.

Opposition to "Ahearn bill" and to bill requiring that dependent children should be placed out only in homes of their own religious faith. April.

Participation in Council of Fresh-Air Charities. May 19.

Special agent employed for confidential reports regarding charitable enterprises. September.

Special committee appointed to encourage the formation of a charity organization society in Jersey City and Hoboken.
December.

First issue of CHARITIES, a monthly news sheet for members.
December 1.

Report of the Society's fifteen years' work made to the State Board of Charities. December 14.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW re-organized, enlarged and improved;
LEND-A-HAND consolidated with it.

Library enlarged and catalogued.

District office force increased and telephone service installed
in all district offices.

1898

Opposition renewed to "Destitute Mothers' Bill." January.

Conference on Industrial Insurance with United States Commissioner of Labor and representatives of insurance companies. January 28.

Offer made to Board of Charities Commissioners to secure coal for all families referred by the department who were found to need it. January 29.

Opposition to free coal bill. February.

Branch Wood Yard opened in Harlem. February 23.

Management of THE CHARITIES REVIEW transferred to an independent corporation organized for the purpose. March.

Conference held to consider methods of encouraging savings for fuel. April 7.

A special committee, Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. Rice, and Miss Jennings, appointed "to report on the advisability of action by the Society to prevent the commitment of children in cases of destitution." May 31.

First session of the "training school in applied philanthropy." June 20-July 30.

Participation in special relief at Montauk, following the Spanish war. September.

Wayfarers' Lodge discontinued, as the establishment of a municipal lodging-house had made it unnecessary. November.

Close co-operation instituted between the Committee on Dependent Children and the Department of Public Charities. November.

CHARITIES made a weekly publication, beginning with the issue of December 3.

Special Committee appointed "to consider the revision of the building laws so far as such revision affects the laws relating to tenement and lodging-houses." December.

1899

Charities Directory enlarged to include information about all the boroughs of Greater New York. January.

Opposition to coal bill renewed and disapproval expressed of bills restricting powers of State Board of Charities by exempting Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from visitation. January.

Co-operation with police, settlements, and others, in emergency relief on occasion of a blizzard. February.

Opposition to bill providing for a local board of public charities in the Borough of Richmond, to distribute out-door relief. February.

Standing Committee on Dependent Children appointed. March.

Opposition again to "Ahearn bill." March.

Suggestion made by Third District Committee that the Society "establish a system of cheap life and burial insurance." March.

Standing Committee on Philanthropic Education appointed. April.

Committee for the treatment of Italian cases appointed to work in conjunction with the Second District Committee. April.

Relief for cases in charge of Charity Organization Society discontinued by Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. May 1.

Provident Relief Fund established. May 1.

Recommendation made to the City Comptroller, at his request, as to the method that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should adopt in making appropriations to private charities. June 27.

Active interest in tuberculosis begun by appointment of a special committee to report on proposed plan for a state hospital for consumptives. October.

Librarian employed. November.

1900

Tenement House Exhibition. February.

Special committee appointed to consider immigration legislation. March 13.

Removal of Laundry and Work Room to the Industrial Building. April.

Legislation secured for the appointment of a Tenement House Commission. April.

Local Conference of Charities. May 9 and 10.

A Negro nurse engaged to visit Negro cases. September.

President of the Society elected president of the Second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. November.

Christmas dinners distributed for *The Evening World*. December.

Exhibit sent to Paris Exposition.

1901

Opposition to Governor Odell's plans for "reorganizing" the State Board of Charities and abolishing the boards of managers of state charitable institutions. Joint hearing at Albany. February 12.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW and CHARITIES consolidated. March.

Support given to plan for a Children's Court in revision of Charter.

Responsibility for securing tenement house legislation reassumed by Tenement House Committee on discharge of Tenement House Commission after rendering its report.

Services of a woman probation officer placed at the disposal of the Fifth District Magistrates' Court. October.

The Monday Club organized by social workers of the city on the initiative of district agents of the Society.

1902

Special Mendicancy Officer re-appointed. January 1.

Standing Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis established. May 7.

President of the Society elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. June.

Police officers detailed to work under direction of the Society's Special Officer. June 4.

Stenographer on the staff of every district office. September.

Work begun by Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. September 1.

Sub-committee on treatment of tuberculosis cases established. October.

1903

Co-operation with coal companies and dealers to prevent suffering for fuel among the poor. January.

Influence used once more against a bill proposing distribution of coal by the city. January.

Utilization by the poor of wood on city dumps arranged with Street Cleaning Department. February.

Specialized treatment of "dependent children" cases and of tuberculosis cases discontinued. April.

Conference held on Family Desertion, attended by delegates from Buffalo, Philadelphia, and neighboring New Jersey towns. April 29.

First winter session of School of Philanthropy opened; an afternoon course. October.

1904

Special inquiry made into evictions on the lower east side. April.

Participation, through president and general secretary, in organization of the National Child Labor Committee. May.

Assistance given in emergency relief work occasioned by the General Slocum disaster. June 15-August 31.

Participation, through general secretary, in formation of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. June.

Work Rooms for Unskilled Women closed. June 1.

Active work renewed by Tenement House Committee. October.

School of Philanthropy endowed by gift of John S. Kennedy.
November 15.

Application Bureau opened on Sundays and holidays. November.

1905

District boundaries changed and local names, with historic associations, substituted for numbers. January 1.

Bureau of Statistics established in Central Office. January.

Joint Application Bureau re-organized. January.

Emergency relief provided on occasion of a severe storm.
February.

Connection with Columbia University strengthened by appointment of the general secretary as Schiff Professor of Social Economy. March.

National CHARITIES Publication Committee organized. May.

Study of the possibility of country employment for consumptives. May and June.

General secretary of the Society elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. July.

Investigation of lodging houses by the secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. July and August.

Death of Mrs. Lowell. October 12.

National Tuberculosis Exhibition held in conjunction with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. November.

THE COMMONS consolidated with CHARITIES. November 1.

Field Department organized by CHARITIES, for the extension of charity organization work. December.

Filing system in Registration Bureau re-organized.

1906

Special Employment Bureau for the Handicapped established under the direction of a standing committee. January.

Special fund completed for the relief of cases of tuberculosis. January.

Bureau of Advice and Information organized under the direction of a standing committee. February.

Special mendicancy detail abolished by the police commissioner. February 5.

Provident Relief Fund made a department of the Society. March 1.

JEWISH CHARITY merged with CHARITIES. March.

Work begun by the Special Employment Bureau for the Handicapped. April 13.

General secretary on leave of absence as special representative of the American National Red Cross in charge of the San Francisco relief work. April 19-July 31.

School of Philanthropy removed from the Library to rooms on the ninth floor. September.

Lunch room opened for Society's employes. December 14.

District committees authorized to extend their influence by undertaking the study of conditions and by organized participation in social movements. December.

1907

(To September 30.)

Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions established. January.

Directorship of School of Philanthropy assumed by Samuel McCune Lindsay. March 1.

New accounting system installed. March.

Opposition to proposal to supply free eye-glasses to school children, and free treatment for defective eyesight, at the expense of the city. April.

First amendment secured to the charter of the Society, to provide for maintaining the School of Philanthropy. May 6.

Treatment of individual cases by the Committee on Mendicancy discontinued. May.

Research fellowships established in the School of Philanthropy. July.

Bureau of Appeals reorganized. September 25.

Francis H. McLean engaged as field secretary of the Field Department of CHARITIES. September.

Extension of offices: four rooms occupied on sixth floor of United Charities Building; Library removed to ninth floor, adjoining the School.

OFFICERS,
MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL, AND
MEMBERS OF STANDING AND DIS-
TRICT COMMITTEES
1882-1907

1882-1907

Abbreviations used: C. C., Central Council; C. P. T., Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis; J. A. B., Joint Application Bureau; F. V., Friendly Visitor. The rest are self explanatory.

Dates written thus, 1889- , in connection with the names of present officers and members, indicate that service began in 1889, and has continued without interruption to the present time, October, 1907.

- Abbatt, Miss C. B.....Sub-Com. Dist. 9, 1901-03.
Abbott, A. W.....Dist. Com. 11, 1897-8.
Abbott, Miss M.....Sub-Com. Dist. 9, 1900-01.
Abeel, Mrs. Albert M.....Vis. Com, York Dist., 1903-05.
Abelson, Paul|Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
Adams, Allen W.....Dist. Com. 7, 1892-3.
Adams, Chas. D.....Dist. Com. 14, 1883-4.
Adams, Miss Lucy W....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1901-02.
Addams, JaneCharities Pub. Com., 1905-
Adler, FelixTen. House Com., 1898-1900.
Adler, Mrs. Felix.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-8, Vis. Com., 1896-7.
Adler, Miss Lena.....Dist. Com. 9, F. V., 1888, Ladies' Com, 1891.
Adriance, H. E......C. C. Del. and Ch'n Dist. Com., 9 (York),
1900-
Albrecht, Mrs. F. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-02.
Alcott, Mrs. E. R.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890.
Alexander, Mrs. H. A.....Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905.
Alexander, WalterDist. Com. 2, 1892-3.
Allen, Miss L.....Dist. Com. 4, 1896-1900, Sec. 1896-7.

- Allen, Wm. H.Spec. Com. on Winter Course,, 1902-04.
- Anderson, Henry B.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888-92; C. C. Del., 1890-2;
Com. on Coöp., 1889-1901; Exec. Com., 1891-7;
Ch'n Com. on Registration, 1891-3; Ch'n
Com. on Cent. Office Bureaus, 1894-1903;
Dist. Com. 9, 1894-5; Dist. Com. 7, 1895; C.
C. 1893-7.
- Anderson, Jos., M. D.....Dist. Com. 7, 1887.
- Anderson, Miss Margaret**Yorkville Dist. Com., 1907-
- Andrews, Constant A....**C. C., 1885-1905; Com. on Fin., 1885-9; Com.
on Memb., 1885; Treas. pro tem., 1885-6;
Dist. Com. 4, 1885-7; Com. on Vacancies,
1886; C. C. Sec. and Treas., 1887; C. C.
Treas, 1888-91, 1893-5; Exec. Com., 1886,
1888-1903; Com. on Laundry, 1889-90; Com.
on Fin. and Memb., 1890, 1893-5; Ten.
House Com., 1898-1900; Dist. Com. 9 (York-
ville), 1888-1907, Ch'n, 1888-9, 1893-4, 1896-
8, Vice-Ch'n, 1903-04, Com. on Vis. and
Treat., 1893, Vis. Com. 1896-7, C. C. Del.,
1893-4, 1896-1900; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1907-
- Andrews, W.Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1899-1900.
- Andrews, W. L.....Dist. Com. 8, 1886.
- Anketell, Rev. John.....Dist. Com. 11, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1888-91.
- Appleton, Mrs. Edw. D....Dist. Com. 5, 1897-1900.
- Armstrong, Miss A.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890, 1892.
- Armstrong, JamesDist. Com. 7, 1890-1.
- Armstrong, Mrs. Maitland.Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1892-3, 1895; Dist.
Com. 4, 1894-7.
- Arnold, Mrs. Wm.....**Vis. Com. York. Dist., 1905; York. Dist.
Com., 1906-
- Ash, Thos. Reeves.....Dist. Com. 9, 1886-7.
- Ashton, Mrs. I. H.....Dist. Com. 2, 1889.
- Ashwell, Wm. C.....Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7.
- Atterbury, GrosvenorCom. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-9.
- Auchincloss, Edgar S.....C. C., 1891-2; Com. on Coöp., 1891.
- Auchincloss, Hugh D....Dist. Com. 13, 1885-7; C. C. 1887, 1893;
Com. on Fin., 1887; Com. on Coöp., 1887;
Ch'n Dist. Com. 4, 1888; Com. on Registra-
tion, 1893.
- Babbitt, MissLadies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- Bacon, C. A., M. D.....C. C. Del. Dist. 8, 1883-6; Com. on Coöp.,
1885-6.

- Bacon, Mrs. Daniel.....F. V. Dist. 6, 1888; Ladies' Aux. Dist. 6, 1889; Dist. Com. 6, 1895, 1897-1900.
- Baines-Griffiths, Rev. D.**.....Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Baird, Addison W., M. D.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1901-
- Baker, Orin**Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1907-
- Baker, R. C.....Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1898-1907.
- Balch, H. H.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888-9.
- Baldwin, Rev. B. O.....Dist. Com. 8, 1901-2.
- Baldwin, Chas. M.....Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Baldwin, H. de F.....Dist. Com. 8, 1887.
- Baldwin, Wm. H., Jr.....Ten. House Com., 1903-4.
- Bannard, Otto T.**Dist. Com. 13, 1883-7, Treas., 1884-6, C. C. Del., 1886, Ch'n, 1887; C. C., 1886, 1888; Exec. Com., 1888-; Com. on Fin., 1888; Ch'n Com. on Memb., 1888; Dist. Com. 2, 1888-9, Ch'n, 1889; C. C. Sec., 1889-90; Ch'n Com. on Prov. Hab., 1889- ; Com. on Registration, 1891; Com. on Pub., 1891-4; Trus. Pen. Prov. F., 1894-1901; Ch'n Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1896-8, 1901-5; C. C. Vice-Pres., 1899- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1899; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1902- ; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; C. P. T., 1902-4; Com. on Aud. of Acc., 1907-
- Barclay, MissLadies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-2.
- Barhydt, P. H.....Ch'n Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7, C. C. Del., 1887.
- Barlow, Mrs. Francis C....Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1892; Dist. Com. 5, 1893-7.
- Barlow, Peter T.....Dist. Com. 12, 1883-5.
- Barnard, J. L.....River. Dist. Com. and F. V., 1905.
- Barnes, Chas. Wheeler**.....Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1894-1903, 1905- , Ch'n, 1899-1902 C. C. Del., 1901-2.
- Barnes, Rev. H. F.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-4
- Barnes, J. Sanford, Jr....Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-7.
- Barnes, Miss S. P.....F. V. River. Dist. Com., 1907.
- Barnum, Wm. M.....Dist. Com. 6, 1888-90.
- Barrett, Wm. S.....Dist. Com. 14, 1884-6; Sec., 1884-5.
- Barry, Miss C. S.**.....Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1902-
- Barry, John J.**Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1900- ; Vis. Com., 1900-3.
- Barstow, Miss E. W.**.....Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-
- Bartholomew, F. M.Dist. Com. 9. 1885-6.

- Bartholow, Miss Eliz.** ..Vis. Com. Dist. 2 (Greenwich), 1902-4;
Green. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Bartlett, Mrs. P. G.**Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1899-1900.
- Bartlett, Warren S.**Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894.
- Barton, Dr. C. E.**Dist. Com. 11, 1895-1901; Ch'n, 1897-8.
- Barton, Mrs. C. E.**Dist. Com. 11, 1896-9.
- Barton, J. S., M. D.**Dist. Com. 8, 1883-6; Dist. Com. 7, 1891.
- Bates, Miss Alice G.**F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Bates, Mrs. Mary**Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1892.
- Bauer, Frederick E.**Com. on Dep. Chil., 1902-3.
- Baussman, Miss Julia**Dist. Com. 3, 1893.
- Baxter, Mr.**Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1899-1900.
- Bayard, T. F., Jr.**Dist. Com. 4, 1896-8.
- Baylies, Edmund L.**Sec. Dist. Com. 9, 1885-6; C. C. Del., 1886;
Com. on Coöp., 1886.
- Beals, Z. C.**Dist. Com. 3, 1889.
- Beaman, Chas. C.**Com. on Prov. Hab., 1890-1900; Trus. P. P.
F., 1894-1900.
- Beard, Miss Emma**Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-2.
- Beckwith, Arthur**Treas. Dist. Com. 11, 1885-6; C. C. Del.,
1886-7; Com. on Mend., 1886; Dist. Com. 4,
1888; Com. on Dist. Work, 1888.
- Bedford-Jones, Rev. W. J.**Dist. Com. 8, 1896-7.
- Beecher, Miss M. A.**Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
- Beekman, J. N., M. D.**Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1892- ; C. C.
Del., 1893-1903; Ch'n, 1894-1903.
- Bender, Mrs. James**F. V. Dist. 6, 1888.
- Benedict, Mrs. Elliott S.**Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1900-1.
- Benjamin, Miss Helen** ..F. V. Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Benjamin, Rev. Raphael** ..Dist. Com. 9, 1893-7, Sec., 1895-7; Sec. Vis.
Com., 1896-7.
- Bennett, Mrs. Josephine** ..F. V. Dist 4, 1888.
- Benson, Rev. Eugene H.**Dist. Com. 7, 1902-3; Dist. Com. 9 (York.),
1902-5.
- Berg, Louis**Dist. Com. and Com. on Vis. and Treat.
Dist. 9, 1892.
- Berger, Rev. J. N.**Dist. Com. 4, 1893, 1895.
- Betts, Fred. H.**Dist. Com. 5, 1883-7, 1889-90, C. C. Del.,
1888; Com. on Coöp., Com. on Vacancies,
1888.
- Betts, Samuel R.**Dist. Com. 13, 1887; Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Beyea, J. L., M. D.**Dist. Com. 4, 1896-8.
- Biggs, Mrs. Chas.**Dist. Com. 6, 1891-4; Dist. Com. 8, 1895-7.

- Biggs, Hermann M., M.D.C. P. T., 1902-
Billings, John S., Jr., M.D.C. P. T., 1906-
Billings, Miss Laura.....**See Lee, Mrs. F. S.
Billings, Miss MaryVis. Com. Dist. 7, 1898-9.
Bingham, Geo. F.Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.
Bingen, AlfredoDist. Com. 3, 1900-01.
Binney, HaroldDist. Com. 4, 1894; Dist. Com. 1, 1895-7;
Dist. Com. 6, 1896-7.
Binney, Mrs. Harold.....Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
Binsse, Miss Emily.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889.
Binsse, Louis E.....C. C., 1885-1897; Com. on Dist. Work, 1885-
9; Com. on Legal Ques., 1885-6; Com. on
Coöp., 1889-90; Dist. Com. 4, 1889-1897;
Ch'n, 1889-1894; C. C. Del., 1890-7; Com. on
Mend., 1892-5.
Bird, Miss B. W.....Dist. Com. and Vis. Com. Dist. 6, 1900-1.
Bird, J. T. Jos., M. D.....Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1890-1906; Sec.
1891-5, Ch'n, 1901-3, Vice-Ch'n, 1905.
Bird, P.Dist. Com. 4, 1898-1900.
Birmingham, Miss E. A.....Vis. Com. Dist. 2, 1901-4; Dist. Com. 2,
1902-7.
Bishop, L. J. P.....Harlem Dist. Com., 1905-6.
Bishop, Mrs. L. J. P.....Harlem Dist. Com., 1905-6.
Bishop, Miss M. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1900-02.
Bishop, Miss Susan.....Vis. Com. York. Dist., 1903-5; York. Dist.
Com., 1906-7.
Bispham, Wm.Dist. Com. 10, 1883-5, C. C. Del., 1884-5.
Black, Geo. A.....Dist. Com. 9, 1886-7.
Blagden, Samuel P.....Dist. Com. 12, 1886.
Blake, Miss Alice.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 9, 1891; Com. on Laun-
dry, 1891; Com. on Vis. and Treat. Dist. 9,
1892-3; Dist. Com. 9, 1893-5.
Blake, Miss Ethel M.....Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-7.
Blake, Miss Henrietta....Vis. Com. Dist. 9 and Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
Blake, Wm.C. C., Com. on Mend., 1885-6.
Blakeman, C. R.....Dist. Com. 9, 1887; Dist. Com. 6, 1888-98,
Treas., 1888-1893.
Blaustein, DavidDist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1900-7, C. C. Del.,
1901-2; C. P. T., 1902-
Blodgett, Wm. T.....Dist. Com. 13, 1884-5.
Bloomfield, Mr.Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
Blume, FrederickDist. Com. 4, 1896-1901, Sec. and Vis. Com.,
1900-1.

- Blumenthal, Mark, M. D. Orig. C. C., C. C., 1882-4; Com. on Dist. Work, and Com. on Mend., 1882-4; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-94.
- Boardman, Miss Annette** Corlears Dist. Com., 1907-
- Boardman, Miss C. E.** Com. on Dist. Work and Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1; Dist. Com. 2 (Greenwich), 1901-
- Bogert, S. S., M. D. Ch'n Dist. Com. 3, 1888-1901, C. C. Del., 1889-95; Com. on Mend., 1889-90; Com. on Prov. Hab., 1889-1890; Com. on Dist. Work, 1891-9.
- Bohannon, Miss Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
- Bolard, Miss Louise Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1901-2.
- Bolles, Mrs. E. E. Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-3, 1895; Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Bond, Miss Kate** C. C., 1884- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1884-99; Com. on Mend., 1884; Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888; Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889; Ch'n Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1890- ; Ch'n Com. on W. R., 1894-1904. .
- Bond, Wm. E. Dist. Com. 13, 1886-7.
- Bonner, Hugh Ten. H. Com., 1900-3.
- Borden, Mrs. Gerald Dist. Com. 4 and Vis. Com., 1902-4; River. Dist. Com., 1905.
- Bowe, Mrs. Thomas Dist. Com. 3, 1893.
- Bowles, Miss E. Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1905-7.
- Boyd, Miss C. M. Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-7.
- Boyd, Oscar E. Dist. Com. 4, 1894-7.
- Boyle, James F.** Dist. Com. 8, 1895; Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1896-
- Brace, R. M. Dist. Com. 3, 1894.
- Bracher, Thos. W. Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Bracher, Mrs. Thos. W. Dist. Com. 8, 1895-7.
- Brackett, Jeffrey R. Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898-1903.
- Bradley, B. W.** Hud. Dist. Com., 1905-7; River. Dist. Com., 1907-
- Bradley, Miss Helen S.** Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1903-
- Bradley, Miss M. W. See Hoffman, Mrs. Burrall.
- Brannan, J. W., M. D.** C. P. T., 1907-
- Brazer, C. W.** Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1907-
- Brenner, Alfred T. V. Dist. Com. 5, 1901-2.
- Brett, Geo. P. Dist. Com. 5, 1892-3.
- Brenchard, Mrs. Jules Dist. Com. 10, 1892.
- Brewer, Frank L. Dist. Com. 1, 1900-3.
- Brewer, Mrs. S. D.** Corlears Dist. Com., 1907-

- Brewster, R. S.**.....C. C., Exec. Com., Char. Pub. Com., 1905- ;
Vice-Ch'n River. Dist. Com., 1905, Ch'n,
1906- ; Ch'n Com. on Adv. and Inf.,
1906- ; Com. on Aud. of Acc., 1907-
- Brice, W. Kirkpatrick**...Com. on Adv. and Inf., 1906-
- Bridgman, Mrs. C. DeWitt**.Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10 (Harl.), 1903-5.
- Bridgman, Henry H.**.....C. C., 1890; C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 8, 1886-
7; Dist. Com. 7, 1888-90, C. C. Del., 1888-9;
Com. on Memb., 1888; Com. on Fin. and
Com. on Laundry, 1889; Com. on Fin. and
Memb., Com. on Coöp., 1890.
- Bristow, W. B.**.....Dist. Com. 1, 1894-5.
- Brockway, A. Norton, M.D.**Dist. Com. 10, 1890-2.
- Brooke, Geo. H.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1892-3, Sec., 1892.
- Brookfield, Wm.**.....Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7.
- Brouner, Mrs. W.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Brouner, W. B., M. D.**.....Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7.
- Brown, Abbott**.....Dist. Com. 2 (Greenwich), 1889- ; Sec.,
1894-
- Brown, Chas. S.**.....Dist. Com. 13, 1887; Dist. Com. 2 (Green-
wich), 1888-1904; Treas., 1890-3; Ten.
House Com., 1900-
- Brown, Mrs. Chas. S.**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 2, 1888; Dist. Com.
2, 1889-1903.
- Brown, Mrs. E. E.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Brown, Miss Edith Harmon**Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7; Gram. Dist. Com.,
1905.
- Brown, Geo. Alex.**.....Dist. Com. 12, 1883-7, Ch'n and C. C. Del.,
1884-6; Com. on Fin., 1885-6; Exec. Com.,
1886; Dist. Com. 3, 1888-90, Treas., 1890.
- Brown, Herbert S.**.....C. P. T., 1901-
- Brown, S. W.**.....Dist. Com. 7, 1886-7, Sec. and Treas., 1887;
Sec. Dist. Com. 6, 1888-9.
- Bröwn, W. Harmon**.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-7; C. C. Del., 1884-5;
Dist. Com. 2, 1888.
- Brown, Mrs. W. Harmon**..Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 2, 1888; Dist. Com.
2, 1889; Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1893-7,
1900-3; Com. on W. R., 1894-7; Dist. Com.
5 (Gram.), 1903-5.
- Brunt, Joseph W.**.....Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Brush, Prof. Chas. B.**.....C. C., 1890-7; Com. on Coöp., 1890-4; Ch'n
Com. on Laundry, 1892; Com. on N. Y.,
1893; Ch'n Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge,
1894-7.

- Brush, Miss Frances.....Dist. Com. 7, 1896-1903, Vis. Com., 1896-7, 1899-1903; Ch'n Vis. Com., 1897-9.
- Brush, W. Franklin**.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1890- ; C. C. Del., 1893-7, Ch'n, 1894-6, Vice-Ch'n, 1903; Com. on Laundry, 1894- , Ch'n, 1894-6, 1900-4, Sec., 1905.
- Bryant, Joseph D., M. D.**C. P. T., 1902-
- Bryce, Miss Edith.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-4; Com. on Laundry, 1890-1900.
- Bryce, Miss Madeleine....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1889.
- Bullard, W. E., M. D.....Dist. Com. 8, 1887; Dist. Com. 7, 1888-95, Ch'n and C. C. Del., 1890.
- Burden, Mrs. J. A., Jr.**Yorkville Dist. Com., 1907-
- Burke, Chas. C.....Dist. Com. 7, 1885-6.
- Burlingham, C. C.....Dist. Com. 7, 1889-90, Sec., 1890; Dist. Com. 1, 1891-3.
- Burns, A. T.....Dist. Com. 4, 1903-4.
- Burns, Mrs. Robt.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.
- Burr, Mrs. Wm. H.....Dist. Com. 8, 1896-1901.
- Busch, Mrs. I. W.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1890.
- Bush, Mrs. A. N.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889.
- Busselle, Alfred**Gramercy Dist. Com., 1906-
- Butler, E. J.**Dist. Com. 4, 1894-1901; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1899-1903; C. C. and C. P. T., *ex-off.*, 1905-
- Butler, Miss Louisa.....Ch'n Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-1.
- Butler, Nicholas Murray**Com. on Phil. Ed., *ex-off.*, 1903-
- Butler, P. J.....Dist. Com. 11 and Vis. Com., 1900-1.
- Byrnes, Miss Clara**.....Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1900- , Vis. Com., 1900-3, Sec., 1903-4; Com. on Dist. Work, 1906-
- Caillé, August, M. D.....Sec. Dist. Com. 14, 1887; Sec. Dist. Com. 5, 1888-9.
- Caldwell, Miss L. S.**Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1901-
- Caldwell, Miss L. T.**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888-93, Ch'n, 1889, 1891-3; Vis. Com., 1895-9, Ch'n, 1895-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1892, 1894-1901; Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894-5; Com. on Laundry, 1889-
- Caldwell, T. C.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Calyo, MadameVis. Com. Dist. 7, 1898-1900.
- Canavan, John T.....Dist. Com. 1, 1901-3.
- Cannon, H. Le Grand.....Dist. Com. 5, 1893-5; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-5.

- Carl, The Misses.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888.
- Carnegie, AndrewTen. House Com., 1898-1900.
- Carpenter, Mrs. C. W.....Dist. Com. 11, 1900-1.
- Caruthers, Rev. Frank....Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
- Casey, Patrick J.....Dist. Com. 10, 1890-2.
- Casey, Mrs. W. C.....Dist. Com. 2, 1893-5.
- Cauldwell, Mrs. S. M.....Dist. Com. 6, 1894-8.
- Chamberlin, Ward B.....Treas. Dist. Com. 4, 1883-7.
- Chandler, Mrs. J. G. H....Dist. Com. 4, 1894-7, F. V., 1888, Ladies' Com., 1890-3, 1895.
- Chapin, Rev. H. B.....Dist. Com. 9, 1900-1.
- Chapman, Mrs. E. S.....F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Chase, Geo. T., M. D.**....Dist. Com. 10 (Harl.), 1894-
- Chase, Mrs. Geo. T.....Dist. Com. 10, 1896-1902.
- Chase, Miss L. E.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1901-2.
- Chave, Mrs. C. B.**.....Bronx Dist. Com. and Vis. Com., 1903-
- Cheney, George L.**C. C., 1895- ; Dist. Com. 6, 1890-2, C. C. Del. and Ch'n, 1891-2; Com. on Dist. Work, 1891; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1892, 1895; Dist. Com. 9, 1893-8, C. C. Del. and Ch'n, 1896; Com. on Coöp., 1895-6, Ch'n, 1896; Acting Gen. Sec., 1896; Exec. Com., 1896- ; Ch'n Com. on Cent. Office Bureaus, 1896-1904.
- Cheney, Mrs. Geo. L.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888; Com. on Laundry, 1890; Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1900-3.
- Child, F. S.....C. C. Del. and Ch'n Dist. Com. 7, 1893.
- Childs, Miss A. D.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-1; Dist. 9, 1903-4.
- Childs, Miss May H.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1898-1900.
- Chisolm, B. Ogden**Dist. Com. 1, 1893-7, 1900-3, Sec., 1895, 1896-7; Com. on Laundry, 1902-4; Ch'n Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1903- , C. C. Del., 1906-7.
- Church, Mrs. B. S.....F. V. Dist. Com. 7, 1884.
- Church, W. H.**.....Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1900- , Sec., 1901-4, 1906-
- Ciocia, Vincent**Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-
- Clark, Miss C. M.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-4.
- Clark, Mrs. Chas. M.**....York. Dist. Com., 1906- ; Vis. Com., 1907-
- Clark, Mrs. E. M.**York. Dist. Com., 1906- ; Vis. Com., 1907-
- Clark, Miss Eleanor V....Dist. Com. 2, 1894-5.

- Clark, Miss Ella Mabel**..C. P. T., 1901-2; York. Dist. Com., 1905-7, Vis. Com., 1905- , Ch'n, 1907- ; Com. on Dist. Work, Com. on Appeals, 1907-
- Clark, Miss Emily V**.....Dist. Com. 2, 1896-7.
- Clark, Lester W**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1894-7.
- Clark, Mrs. M. T**.....Dist. Com. 11, 1899-1901.
- Clark, Mrs. S. Bradhurst**Com. on W. R., 1894-1900; Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1894-
- Clark, Walter H**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1887.
- Clark, Mrs. Wm. Brewster**.Dist. Com. 2, 1891-3.
- Clarkson, Mrs. B.**Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1905-
- Clarkson, Mrs. Robert**..Chelsea Dist. Com., 1906-
- Clarkson, Floyd**Dist. Com. 4, 1883-6.
- Clendenning, Miss**Corlears Dist Com., 1906-
- Cleveland, Mrs. J. Wray**.Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1902-
- Clews, Miss Elsie**.....See Parsons, Mrs. Herbert.
- Clinton, Charles Alex.,**
M. D.Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Clute, Horace**Chelsea Dist. Com., 1906-
- Coady, J. J.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1891-3, Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1893; Dist. Com. 8, 1894-1901.
- Cochran, Wm. F**.....C. C., Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1896-8.
- Cocks, Rev. O. G.**Corlears Dist. Com., 1906- , C. C. Del., 1907-
- Coe, Miss Amy B**.....Yorkville District Com., 1907.
- Coe, Chas. A**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Coe, Edw. P**.....Dist. Com. 1, 1888-93, Sec., 1889-91.
- Coe, Henry E**.....Dist. Com. 13, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Coggeshall, Henry, M. D.**.Dist. Com. 9, 1893-1900; Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1893; Vis. Com., 1896-7, C. C. Del and Ch'n, 1898-9.
- Cohoon, Miss**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
- Coit, Stanton**Dist. Com. 3, 1888, 1893-4.
- Cole, John H**.....Dist. Com. 4, 1889-90.
- Colgate, Abner W**.....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.
- Colgate, Bowles**C. C., 1883-5; Com. on Coöpn., 1884-5.
- Colles, Miss E. B.**.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-
- Colles, Miss Harriet W**....York. Dist. Com., 1905.
- Collins, C. F., M. D**.....Dist. Com. 2, 1892-1902.
- Collins, Chas.**Dist. Com. 10, 1886-7.
- Collins, Miss Ella**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Collins, Mrs. J. M**.....Dist. Com. 5, 1888.

- Colt, Harris D.....Dist. Com. 1, 1892-5, Treas., 1893; Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894.
- Conkling, HowardDist. Com. 14, 1883-7, Treas., 1884-6; Dist. Com. 5, 1888.
- Connor, L. A., M. D.....Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894-5.
- Convers, E. B.....Dist. Com. 1, 1888.
- Cooke, Willis S., M. D.....Dist. Com. 10, 1899-1904, Sec., 1901-3.
- Coombes, Mrs. G. J.....Vis. Com. Bronx Dist., 1905.
- Coombes, Wm. J.....Ten. House Com., 1903-5.
- Cornell, Robt. C.**Dist. Com. 12, 1883-7; C. C., 1886-95; Com. on Mend., 1886-95; Ch'n, 1888, 1890-95; Com. on Memb., 1886; Exec. Com., 1887; Dist. Com. 1, 1888, 1890; Dist. Com. 5, 1888-9, 1891-5, Ch'n, 1893-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1896-
- Cornell, Mrs. Robt. C.**...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-92; Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1893- ; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1898-9.
- Cotter, JohnDist. Com. 1, 1896-7, 1900-01.
- Cotter, Richard N.....Dist. Com. 11, 1895.
- Cotter, Mrs. Richard N....Dist. Com. 11, 1899-1905, Vis. Com., 1900-3.
- Couper, J. R.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888-9, F. V., 1888; Com. on Dist. Work, 1889.
- Couper, Mrs. J. R.....C. C., 1888-9; Com. on Dist. Work, 1888; Com. on Coöp., 1889; Dist. Com. 2, 1889; Ladies' Aux., 1888.
- Courteney, Rev. Robert.**..Chelsea Dist. Com., 1906-
- Coward, James S.....Dist. Com. 1, 1888.
- Cox, Charles F.**C. C., 1890- ; Exec. Com., 1892-1907; Com. on Coöp., 1890-1904, Ch'n, 1891-5, 1901-4; Com. on Laundry, 1890-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1890-5; Com. on Cent. Off. Bureaus, 1894-5; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1898-1905; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1902- ; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; C. P. T., 1902- , Ch'n, 1902-5.
- Cox, Mrs. Charles F.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- Crampton, Henry E., M. D.Dist. Com. 14, 1883-7; Dist. Com. 5, 1888.
- Crane, JohnDist. Com. 6, 1894-1900.
- Cravath, Paul D.**Ten. House Com., 1900- , Ch'n, 1902- ; C. C.; Exec. Com. (2d Sec.), 1907-
- Creamer, Mrs.F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Cremin, Jos. D.....Sec. Dist. Com. 4, 1883-6; Dist. C. 9, 1896-8.

- Cremin, P. W., M. D. Dist. Com. 4, 1883-6, C. C. Del., 1884-6; Com. on Coöp., 1885-6.
- Crimmins, Thos. E., M. D. Dist. Com. 9, 1893-5.
- Crittenden, Walter H. Dist. Com. 1, 1891-7.
- Crocker, Miss C. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.
- Crosby, Miss Agnes. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888.
- Crosby, Miss C. C. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-1892; Dist. Com. 5, 1893-1901.
- Crosby, Henry A. Dist. Com. 1, 1896-8.
- Crosby, Mrs. Howard. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-9.
- Cross, Miss Florence. Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1899-1901.
- Cross, Miss Mary. Dist. Com. 2, 1895-8.
- Cross, Rev. Sidney. Hudson Dist. Com., 1905-
- Crowell, Mrs. J. G. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-8.
- Crowell, J. F. Com. on Cases in A. B., 1895; Dist. Com. 3, 1893-9.
- Cumming, Mrs. Jas. Dun-**
can Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Cunnion, Frank** Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1900-
- Curtis, Mrs. Eugene** Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Curtis, F. Kingsbury. Dist. Com. 4, 1888-9.
- Curtis, F. L. Dist. Com. 11, 1895-9.
- Cushman, Howard Dist. Com. 2, 1900-4.
- Cutting, R. Fulton** Com. on Phil. Ed., *ex-off.*, 1903-
- Daly, J. I.** Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1902-
- Daub, Wm. Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7.
- Dausan, A. B. Dist. Com. 2, 1896-7.
- Davidson, Miss Lena. Dist. Com. 9, 1894-5.
- Davies, Miss E. J. Bronx Dist. Com., 1906-7.
- Davies, Miss Nellie. Dist. Com. 3, 1898-1904.
- Davis, Albert E.** Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1901- , Vice-Ch'n,
 1906- ; acting chairman and C. C. Del.,
 1907-
- Davis, Edw. W., Jr. Dist. Com. 9, 1888-90.
- Davison, Miss Mabel. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1899-1902.
- Day, Miss Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-1900.
- Day, C. S., Jr. Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-4.
- Day, Miss Gertrude** Vis. Com. Dist. 3 (Corlears), 1903-4; Corlears Dist. Com., 1905- , Sec., 1906-
- Day, Miss L. V.** Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1896-1901, 1905- ; Vis. Com., 1900-4; F. V., 1906-

- Dealy, Wm. J.....Dist. Com. 10, 1890-2.
- Dean, Mrs. J. S.....Dist. Com. 8, 1901-4.
- Deary, L. E., M. D.....Dist. Com. 5, 1900-1.
- de Forest, Mrs. Henry G..Dist. Com. 2, 1891-5.
- de Forest, Henry W.....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.
- de Forest, Johnston.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7; Sec. Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Sec. Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-4; Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1901- , Treas., 1901-4, 1906- ; Com. on Mend., 1902-3; Com. on J. A. B., 1906- ; C. C., 1906- .
- de Forest, Lockwood....Com. on Wood Yard, 1889-1893; Treas. Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-1900; Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900- , Treas., 1900.
- de Forest, Robt. W.....President, 1888- ; Dist. Com. 13, 1883-6, 1888, Ch'n, 1885-6; C. C., 1885- ; Com. on Memb., 1885-1887; Com. on Vacancies, 1885-6; Exec. Com., 1887- , Ch'n, 1888- ; Dist. Com. 2, 1888-9; Com. on Prov. Hab., 1889- ; Trustee P. P. F., 1894-1901; Com. on Fin. and Memb., *ex-off.*, 1898- ; Ten. House Com., 1898- , Ch'n, 1900-1; Ch'n Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898- ; Com. on Cent. Off. Bureaus, 1900-1901; C. P. T., 1902- ; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; Ch'n Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- de Fritsch, Mrs. Hugo....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1902-4; Dist. Com. 4, 1903-4.
- Denison, Rev. J. H.....Dist. Com. 1, 1896-1902.
- Dennett, W. S., M. D.....Dist. Com. 6, 1891.
- Derby, Richard H., M. D...Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-6; Com. on Dist. Work, 1882-5; Com. on Vacancies, 1884-6; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1888-1907.
- Devine, Edward T.General Secretary, 1896- ; Editor Charities, 1897- ; Director School of Philanthropy, 1903-7; advisory member of all committees *ex-off.*, 1896- .
- Devins, Mrs. J. B.....Dist. Com. 3, 1898-1904.
- Deweese, Mrs. H. M.....Ch'n Central Com., 1890-3, C. C. Del., 1891-3; Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894-5; Dist. Com. 4, 1894-1903, C. C. Del., 1895-1900; Ch'n, 1896, Sec., 1897-1900; Corlears Dist. Com., 1901-5.

- Dexter, Stanley W.....Dist. Com. 13, 1886-7, Sec., 1887; Dist. Com. 2, 1888-92; 1894, Sec., 1888-91.
- Dexter, Mrs. Stanley W...Dist. Com. 2, 1889-93, 1895-1900; Ladies' Aux., 1888; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1891.
- Dham, Miss Annie.....Dist. Com. 9, 1894.
- Dickerman, Geo. W.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888-91; Com. on Wood Yard, 1890-1.
- Dienst, A. P.**Bronx Dist. Com., 1905-
- Dillon, Mrs. J. P.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
- Dittrich, Sister Rosa**...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10 (Harlem), 1903-
- Dixon, Ephraim W.....Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Dodd, Miss S. B.**Vis. Com. Dist. 9 (Yorkville), 1896-7, 1899-1905; Dist. Com. 9, 1896-
- Dodge, Arthur M.....Orig. C. C., C. C., 1882-5, 1894-6; Treas., 1883-5; Exec. Com. 1883-5, 1895-6; Com. on Finance, 1882-5; Dist. Com. 10, 1886; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-93; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1893-5, Vice-Ch'n, 1893, Ch'n, 1894-5.
- Dodge, Cleveland H.....Dist. Com. 8, 1883-4.
- Dodge, Geo. E.....C. C., 1888-9; Com. on Fin., 1888-9; Dist. Com. 1, 1888; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1890-1903; Com. on Prov. Hab., 1890-1903; Trus. P. P. F., 1894-1901.
- Donelle, Mrs. A. M.**Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1903-4; Sec. and F. V. River. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Doolittle, Miss M. B.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1902-3.
- Doremieux, Mrs.Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Dougherty, Jas. E.....Dist. Com. 3, 1895.
- Dow, Mrs. J. E.....Ladies' Com. Dis. 10, 1890; Dist. Com. 10, 1891-1900.
- Downey, Martin, M. D.**...Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1896-
- Drake, DurantVis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Draper, Miss M. L.....Dist. Com. 2, (Greenwich) 1893-1907; Vis. Com., 1900-1.
- Dresbach, Chas.Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7.
- Drexel, Jos. W.....C. C., 1883-4.
- Dreyfous, Mrs. E. E.**...Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4; Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7, 1899-1902; Dist. Com. 9, 1897- ; Sec., 1899- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1901-2.
- Driesler, Mrs.F. V. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Drisler, FrankDist. Com. 6, 1900-2.
- Drisler, HermanC. C., 1885-6; Com. on Legal Ques., 1885-6; Com. on Mend., 1886; Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7, C. C. Del., 1885-6.

- Drucklieb, Louis, M. D....Dist. Com. 3, 1888.
- Drummond, I. Wyman....Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7, Ch'n, 1885-7, Treas., 1886; Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Duane, Miss A.....Com. on Vis. and Treat. Dist. Com. 9, 1892-3.
- Du Bois, Eugene.....Dist. Com. 1, 1888-91.
- Duff, Mrs. Harriet A.....Dist. Com. 11, 1896-7.
- Duncan, A. Butler.....Dist. Com. 2, 1894-1900.
- Dunham, Miss E. L.....Dist. Com. 2, 1894.
- Durant, Miss Emma.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889-1892.
- Duross, Chas. E.....Dist. Com. 4, 1900-1.
- Dwight, Edmund, Jr.....Dist. Com. 3, 1888.
- Dwight, StanleySec. and Treas. Dist. Com. 10, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1888-9, Sec. and Treas, 1888.
- Dyer, Mrs. E. T.....F. V. Dist. 2, 1888.
- Eckman, Rev. G. P.....Dist. Com. 8, 1901-4.
- Edwards, Rev. J. H.....Dist. Com. 6, 1896-1901.
- Edwards, Miss Laura J.**.....Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-
- Eger, Miss Bertha.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893.
- Egleston, Henry P.....Dist. Com. 10, 1884-6.
- Eidlitz, O. M.**Ten. House Com., 1900-
- Eils, Mrs. B. E. J.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10, 1903-4.
- Einstein, Mrs. Wm.....Com. on Dep. Chil., 1900-1.
- Elkus, Miss Sarah.....Corlears Dist. Com., 1905.
- Elliott, J. L.Dist. Com. 6, 1896-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1897-1904, Ch'n, 1897-8, 1903-4, C. C. Del., 1900-3; Vis. Com., 1900-3.
- Elliott, Miss O.**Dist. Com. 4 (Chelsea), 1903-
- Ellis, Mrs. E. P.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- Ely, Arthur H.....Dist. Com. 1, 1899-1903, C. C. Del., 1900-3; Hudson Dist. Com., 1905-7.
- Emerson, J. H., M. D....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-6, Sec. and Treas., 1885-6.
- Emery, H. C.Dist. Com. 9, 1894-5.
- Emery, Mrs. M. D.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-2.
- Emrich, Miss Phebe.....Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1895-1907, Sec., 1896-1905.
- Erdman, MartinC. C., Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1896-8.
- Erlandsen, Mrs. Oscar....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1900-1.
- Erving, Mrs. John**.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1892- ; Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1891-3, Ch'n, 1892-3, 1895; Dist. Com. 4, 1894-5; Com. on W. R., 1894-1900; Com. on Laundry, 1900-4.
- Estabrook, Arthur F.** ...Char. Pub. Com., 1905-

- Eustis, John E.....C. C. Del. and Ch'n Bronx Dist. Com., 1903-1907; Com. on Adv. and Inf., 1906-7.
- Evans, Miss A. B.....Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1901-
- Evans, Miss Ethel R.....Dist. Com. 3, 1896-7.
- Evans, Mrs. Glendower....Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898-1903.
- Everard, Jos. M.Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1900-
- Everit, Rev. F. B.....Dist. Com. 9, 1901-2.
- Fahnestock, H. C.C. C., Com. on Fin., 1889; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1890-
- Fahnestock, Wm.C. C., Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1891-3.
- Fairchild, Chas. S.Orig. C. C.; C. C. Vice-Pres., 1882-5, 1889-99; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-8, 1899- ; Ch'n Com. on Dist. Work, 1882-5; Com. on Pub., 1883-5; Com. on Legal Ques., 1883-5; Exec. Com., 1884-5, 1890-1; Dist. Com. 12, 1884-5; Com. on Prov. Hab., 1890- ; Trus. P. P. F., 1894-1901.
- Fairchild, Mrs. Chas. S...Sec. Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-1; Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-2.
- Fairchild, E. M.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Fairfax, Hamilton R. ...Dist. Com. 4, 1889-90; Dist. Com. 1, 1891-5; Yorkville Dist. Com., 1907-
- Fairfax, Mrs. Hamilton R. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1889-91, Ch'n, 1889; Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 2, 1888; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1890-1.
- Fargo, MortimerDist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Farquar, W. F.....Dist. Com. 8, 1895.
- Farquhar, Wm. J.....Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
- Farr, PowersDist. Com. 4, 1890-2.
- Farwell, Wm. D.....Dist. Com. 4, 1883-5, C. C. Del., 1883-4.
- Faulkner, Miss Jean A....Vis. Com. Dist. 1, 1897-8.
- Faure, John P.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-4.
- Fellows, JamesDist. Com. 14, 1883-7, Ch'n, 1884-6, Treas., 1887; Dist. Com. 5, 1888-93, Treas., 1888-92.
- Ferrar, José M., M. D....Dist. Com. 8, 1887; Dist. Com. 7, 1888-93.
- Field, Miss C.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-1.
- Field, Mrs. E. B.....Dist. Com. 2, 1895-1903.
- Field, Mrs. E. M.....Dist. Com. 2, 1889-92.
- Finnell, Dr. Thos. C., Jr...Dist. Com. 13, 1883-4.
- Fischer, Louis, M. D.....Dist. Com. 3, 1891-2.
- Fish, Mrs. A. E.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90, Sec., 1889; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-1900.

- Fish, NicholasC. C., 1887-94; Com. on Coöp., 1887; Com. on Mend., 1887, 1889, 1891-5; Com. on Memb., 1888; Com. on Fin., 1889; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1890; Com. on Immig., 1890; Com. on Audit of Acc., 1894; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1896-1901.
- Fisher, Mrs. F. D.Dist. Com. 10, 1891-2, Ladies' Com., 1890.
- Fisher, Joel E.Com. on Laundry, 1889.
- Fiske, Mrs. O.Vis. Com. Dist. 3 (Corlears), 1898-1903; Corlears Dist. Com., 1907-
- Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. Y.Dist. Com. 2, 1901-3.
- Fitzpatrick, Wm.Dist. Com. 2 (Green), 1900-
- Flagg, ErnestTen. House Com., 1898-1900.
- Flagg, Miss Harriet G.Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-1903.
- Flagg, Wm. S.Com. on Coöp., 1883-6; Dist. Com. 10, 1883-6; C. C., 1884-6.
- Flanagan, Mrs. W. W.Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1899-1907.
- Fleming, Matthew C. ...Ten. House Com., 1903-
- Floyd, AugustusDist. Com. 8, 1896-1901.
- Floyd, Mrs. AugustusDist. Com. 2, 1889-91.
- Floyd, John G.Dist. Com. 1, 1888-94, Ch'n, 1890-4; C. C. Del., 1891-4; Ch'n Com. on Audit of Acc., 1894.
- Floyd, Mrs. Nicoll, Jr.Dist. Com. 2, 1890-1.
- Foley, Mrs. J. R.Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890.
- Folks, HomerDist. Com. 9, 1896-1903; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1898-1901; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1899-1903; C. P. T., 1901- ; C. C., 1902- ; Com. on Statistics, 1902-3; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; Com. on Soc. Res., 1903- .
- Folks, RalphYorkville Dist. Com., 1907-
- Foote, Edward M., M. D.Hud. Dist. Com., 1906-
- Forbes, FrancisDist. Com. 9, 1889-90.
- Forbes, Miss HarrietBronx Dist. Com., 1906-
- Ford, Miss MaryDist. Com. 2, 1891, 1893-1902, Vis. Com., 1900-1.
- Ford, Miss S. H.Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Foster, AbbottC. C. Del. Dist. Com. 8, 1897-1900; Com. on Dist. Work, 1899-1900.
- Fowler, Mrs. E. M.F. V. Riverside Dist., 1907-
- Fowler, Geo. B.Ten. House Com., 1900-7.
- Fowler, Miss KateF. V. Riverside Dist., 1907-
- Fox, NormanC. C., Com. on Fin., Com. on Pub., 1886.

- Fox, Robt. C.....F. V. Dist. 2, 1888.
 Francolini, Jos. N.....Dist. Com. 1, 1902-3.
Frankel, Lee K......Com. on Dep. Chil., 1899-1900; Spec. Com.
 on Winter Course, 1902-4; Char. Pub. Com.,
 1906- ; C. P. T., 1906- ; Asso. Ed.
 Charities, 1906-
Franklin, Dr. Eugene N......Dist. Com. 11, 1902-3.
Franks, Miss J. B......Dist. Com. 2, 1890.
Freeman, Mrs. R. G......Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-2.
Friedenstein, S......Dist. Com. 3, 1888-90, Treas., 1888.
Friedman, Miss M......Vis. Com. Dist. 7 (Kips Bay), 1897-9;
 1901-
Friel, John J......Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1898-1907; Vice-
 Ch'n, 1905-7.
Gallagher, Jas. A......Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1900-7.
Gannon, James H......Com. on Adv. and Inf., 1906-
Garrison, Mrs......Com. on Laundry, 1889.
Gates, Miss B. B......Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1901-4.
Gates, Horace P......Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
Gates, Mrs. Horace P......F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
George, Wm. R......Dist. Com. 3, 1892.
Gerard, Jas. W......Dist. Com. 12, 1883-7, Ch'n, 1883-4, 1886-7;
 C. C. Del., 1883-4; Dist. Com. 5, 1888-95,
 Ch'n, 1889-90.
Gibson, Miss Anna L......Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1901-5.
Giddings, Franklin H. ..C. C., 1895, *ex-off.* rep. Col. Univ., 1901- ;
 Com. on Statistics, 1895-1903, Ch'n, 1895,
 1901-3; Ch'n Com. on Soc. Res., 1905- ;
 C. P. T., 1902; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur.,
 1896-1903.
Giddings, Mrs. F. H......Dist. Com. 8, 1897-
Gifford, Miss Agnes L. ..Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1906- ff
Gilbert, Robt. W......Dist. Com. 7, 1898-9; Com. on Laundry,
 1889.
Gilder, Richard Watson...Ten. House Com., 1898-1900.
Gillette, Miss E. M......Sec. Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890.
Gillette, Mrs. M. G......Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890; Dist. Com. 10,
 1891.
Gillilan, W. K......Dist. Com. 12, 1885-6.
Gillis, Miss Isabella.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1900-2.
Gilman, Daniel C......Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
Gilmore, Mrs. M. A......Dist. Com. 10, 1897-8.
Glenn, John M......Char. Pub. Com., 1907-

- Goddard, F. Norton.....Ch'n Dist. Com. 8, 1883-5; Ch'n Dist. Com. 9, 1885-7; Ten. House Com., 1900-4.
- Godson, George H., M. D.**Sec. Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1903-
- Goeller, RobertDist. Com. 4, 1897-1901.
- Golder, SheffieldDist. Com. 3, 1888-9.
- Golding, Miss A.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-1905.
- Goodwin, Jasper T.....Dist. Com. 4, 1887; Com. on Mend., 1888-9; Com. on Legal Ques., 1888; Com. on Dist. Work, 1889; Dist. Com. 9, 1888-91; C. C. Del. and Treas., 1888-9, Ch'n, 1890.
- Goodyear, Miss Agnes C...Dist. Com. 8, 1895; Com. on Dist. Work, Dist. Com. 4, Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1901-3.
- Goodyear, Mrs. Chas.....Dist. Com. 10, 1898-9.
- Gould, Chas. W.....Dist. Com. 10, 1884-7; C. C., 1886-91; Com. on Legal Ques., 1886-91; Com. on Pub., 1886; Com. on Vacancies, 1887; Com. on Coöp., 1888; Com. on Memb., 1889.
- Gould, Mrs. Clement.....Dist. Com. 6, 1895-7.
- Gould, E. R. L.**Ten. House Com., 1898- ; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898-1903.
- Gracie, James K.....C. C., 1883-91; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1891-1902; Sec., 1884-8; Exec. Com., 1884-6, 1888; Com. on Fin., 1884-5; Com. on Mend., 1887-1890; Com. on Memb., 1889; Dist. Com. 1, 1889-93.
- Graham, Mrs. A. M.....F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Graham, Miss Lily.....See Field, Mrs. E. B.
- Gray, J. F., M. D.....Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7.
- Green, DouglasDist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Green, Geo. Walton.....Dist. Com. 8, 1883-5, Sec., 1883-4.
- Greenough, Wm.C. C., 1887, 1894-9; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1893; Dist. Com. 13, 1883-7, C. C. Del., 1883-6, Ch'n, 1883-5; Com. on Fin., 1885-7; Com. on Memb., 1886; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1896-7; Com. on Vacancies, 1887; Dist. Com. 4, 1888; Exec. Com., 1887, 1894-7; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1894-7; Com. on Pub., 1896-7.
- Gregg, Rev. C. F.....Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1903-7.
- Gregory, H. E.....Dist. Com. 7, 1895.
- Griffin, Rev. A. W.....Dist. Com. 1, 1897-1900.
- Griffin, Chas. F.....Dist. Com. 6, 1890-1; Com. on Laundry, 1891-2.
- Griffin, Edw. P.....Dist. Com. 10, 1890-7; C. C. Del., 1892.

- Hare, Mrs. J. N. Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1893, 1895; Dist. Com. 4, 1894-5.
- Harkness, Edward S. ... C. C., 1905- ; Com. on Fin. and Memb. and Com. on Adv. and Inf., 1906- ; Exec. Com. (2d Sec.), 1907-
- Harlin, Miss Julia. Dist. Com. 8, 1899-1901.
- Harlin, Miss M. See McKenna, Mrs. C. F.
- Harmon, William E. Char. Pub. Com., 1906-
- Harrigan, Dr. J. B. Dist. Com. 7, 1899-1902.
- Harris, Mrs. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1898-9.
- Harris, Rev. Gibson W. Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1901- ; C. C. Del. and Ch'n, 1901-3.
- Harris, Mrs. F. V. Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Harris, Mrs. M. H. Dist. Com. 10, 1892-4.
- Harris, R. Duncan. Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-1902; Com. on Coöp., and Com. on Memb., 1882-5; Com. on Legal Ques., 1883-4.
- Harris, Mrs. T. J. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1899-1900.
- Harris, Rev. T. W. Dist. Com. 7, 1897-8.
- Haven, Miss F. A. L. Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-1.
- Hawkes, R. Forbes, M. D. Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1895-
- Hayden, Miss K. Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
- Hays, Danl. P. Dist. Com. 10, 1892-4.
- Hazen, Miss Charlotte. Sub. Com. Dist. 9, 1901-3.
- Heaton, Mrs. E. R. Ladies' Com. Dist. 9, 1891; Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1891-2.
- Helmeyer, Mrs. K. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Henderson, Mrs. C. R. Dist. Com. 5, 1893-5.
- Henderson, Edw. C. Dist. Com. 2, 1889-1903, Sec., 1890-1; Cent. Com., 1890-2, Sec., 1891-2; Com. on Coöp., 1890; Com. on Reg., 1891-3; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1896-1904; C. C., 1894-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1905-
- Henderson, Mrs. Edw. C. Dist. Com. 2 (Greenwich), 1889- ; Treas. Cent. Com., 1890-3, C. C. Del., 1890; Com. on Coöp., 1890; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1894, 1896-1903; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-
- Henderson, Mrs. J. K. Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1903-4.
- Henshaw, Rev. A. N. Dist. Com. 9, 1896-8.
- Herbert, Dr. Henry. C. P. T., 1901-2.
- Hernsheim, Mrs. Jos. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 9, 1888, 1891; F. V. 1888; Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1892-3; Vis. Com., 1896-7; Dist. Com. 9, 1894-1900.

- Herrick, EverettDist. Com. 10, 1887.
- Herrick, Harold**C. C., 1898- ; Com. on Fin. and Memb.,
1898- , Ch'n, 1898-1905.
- Herschel, Mrs. A. H.Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-7.
- Herzfeld, Miss E. G.**F. V. Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Hewitt, Abram S.Com. on Prov. Hab., 1890-1902; Trus. P. P.
F., 1895-1901; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1896-1902.
- Hibbs, Russell A., M. D.**Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-
- Higgins, Mrs. J. E. G.**Dist. Com. 3, Corlears 1901-5, 1907-
- Higgins, FrancisDist. Com. 3, 1888-9.
- Higgins, Mrs. L. S.F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Higginson, Jas. J.C. C., 1891-5; Com. on Coöp., 1891; Com. on
Fin. and Memb., 1891-5, Ch'n, 1892-3; Exec.
Com., 1892-3, 1895.
- Higginson, Mrs. Jas. J.**Com. on Laundry, 1897-
- Hill, Mrs. A. A.York. Dist. Com., 1903-7; Vis. Com., 1903-5.
- Hill, C.F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Hill, Mrs. E. B.Dist. Com. 8, 1899-1900
- Hilles, C. D.Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4.
- Hinton, Miss C.Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90; Dist.
Com. 6, 1891-7; Sec. Ladies' Com. Dist. 6,
1894-7.
- Hitchcock, B. W.C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 16, 1887; Dist. Com.
3, 1888; Dist. Com. 6, 1890.
- Hoadly, Mrs. Geo.C C., 1889; Com. on Memb., 1889; Com. on
Laundry, 1889-1900; Ladies' Com. Dist. 7,
1889-90.
- Hobart, Miss M.Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1898-1901.
- Hoeber, Dr. E. W.Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-4.
- Hoffman, Mrs. Bernard...Vis. Com. Kips Bay Dist., 1905.
- Hoffman, Mrs. Burrall...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-92; Dist.
Com. 5, 1893-1902; Com. on Laundry, 1897-
1900.
- Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick..F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888; Ladies' Com., 1889-
91; Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1893; Dist.
Com. 9, 1894-5.
- Hoffman, Mrs. Richard.**Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1892-1902, 1905- ;
Ch'n Vis. Com. Dist. 6, 1902-4; F. V. Chelsea
Dist., 1906-
- Holcombe, Willis B.Dist. Com. 9, 1892-5, Sec., 1893-4; Com. on
Vis. and Treat. Dist. Com. 9, 1892-3.
- Holden, Mrs. Edw. H.Dist. Com. 11, 1899-1903.
- Holden, T. N., M. D.Dist. Com. 3, 1888-90.

- Holland, Miss Blanche I...Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1903-4.
- Hollis, W. Stanley.....Dist. Com. 10, 1902-3.
- Hollis, Mrs. W. Stanley...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10, 1903-4; Com.
on Dist. Work, 1905-6; River. Dist. Com.
and F. V., 1905-6; Harlem Dist. Com., 1905-6.
- Hollister, George C.**.....Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1905-
- Holls, Fred. Wm.....C. C., 1892-1902; Com. on Coöp., 1892-1901;
Com. on Pub., 1893-7; Com. on Leg. Ques.,
1894-1902, Ch'n, 1894; Com. on Statistics,
1895-1902; Com. on Pub. and Lib., 1897-
1902; Ten. House Com., 1898-1902, Ch'n,
1898-1900.
- Holsten, Mrs. F.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888-9.
- Holt, L. Emmett, M. D.**...C. P. T., 1906-
- Hone, John, Jr.....Dist. Com. 6, 1902-3.
- Hope, Chas. E.....Dist. Com. 10, 1890-4, Treas., 1890-3.
- Hopkins, Mrs. A. L.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, Com. on W. R.,
1896-9.
- Hopkins, Henry C.....Dist. Com. 7, 1890; Com. on W. Y., 1891-2.
- Hopkins, Miss J. A.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1896-1904, Vis.
Com., 1896-1903.
- Hopkins, Miss J. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 1, 1898-1900.
- Hopkins, Woolsey R.....Dist. Com. 6, 1890-91.
- Hopkinson, Mrs. A.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
- Hotchkiss, T. W.....Dist. Com. 7, 1897-1900.
- Houghton, Mrs. L. S.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1889-92; Dist. Com. 3,
1896-7.
- Howe, Miss E.....Dist. Com. 3, 1894, 1899-1905; Vis Com.,
1897-8.
- Howe, Jos. W.....Dist. Com. 14, 1883-7.
- Howe, Miss M. E.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1898-9.
- Howell, Miss L. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11 (Bronx), 1900-4; Bronx
Dist. Com., 1903-5.
- Howells, Wm. Dean.....Dist. Com. 5, 1889.
- Howland, Henry E.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-6.
- Hoyt, Francis D.....Dist. Com. 10, 1898-1903; Com. on Dist.
Work, 1900-2.
- Hubbard, Miss A. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1901-3.
- Hubbell, Rev. W. N.**.....Green. Dist. Com., 1906-
- Huddleston, J. H., M. D.**C. P. T., 1902- ; Sub. Com. on Relief, 1906-
- Hughes, Rev. Wm. M.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893.
- Humphries, Rev. R. F.....Dist. Com. 11, 1896-1900.

- Hunt, Miss Daisy Lord....Dist. Com. 11, 1896-1900.
- Hunt, Miss J. A.**.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-
- Hunter, Mrs. L.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Huds), 1903-
- Hunter, RobertC. P. T., 1901-4.
- Huntington, Mrs. Archer**Gramercy Dist. Com., 1907-
- Hurd, Chas. S.....Dist. Com. 6, 1888-9.
- Hurry, RandolphDist. Com. 7, 1889-92.
- Husted, Mrs. A.....Dist. Com. 8, 1898-1901.
- Hutchinson, Mrs.F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Hutchinson, Mrs. John....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1898-1901.
- Hyde, Mrs. A. G.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1892; Ladies'
Com. Dist. 9, 1891; Com. on Vis. and Treat.
Dist. Com. 9, 1893; Dist. Com 9, 1895.
- Hyde, Geo. H.....Dist. Com. 3, 1888-1892.
- Hyde, Miss H. M.....Com. on Vis. and Treat. Dist. Com 9, 1892-
3, Sec., 1892; Dist. Com. 9, 1894; Dist. Com.
6, 1894-7.
- Ireland, Miss**Corlears Dist. Com., 1905-
- Ireland, Mrs. F. G.....Dist. Com. 7, 1895-1900; Vis. Com. Dist. 9,
1896-7.
- Ireland, J. deCoursey....Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1897-
1900.
- Ireland, JosephDist. Com. 10, 1890.
- Irvin, Rev. Wm.**Dist. Com. 2 (Greenwich), 1901-
- Irwin, Miss Clara**.....Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-
- Isaacs, Isaac S.....C. C., Com. on Coöp., Com. on Vacancies,
1885-6.
- Iselin, Adrian, Jr.....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.
- Iselin, Miss Helen.....See Henderson, Mrs. Edw. C.
- Iselin, Henry S.....Dist. Com. 13, 1886; C. C. Del Dist. Coms.
13 and 15, 1887; Dist. Com. 2, 1888-93, C. C.
Del. and Treas., 1888-9, Ch'n, 1889-93; C C.,
1890-3; Com. on Coöp., 1887; Ch'n Com. on
W. Y., 1889-93; Com. on Laundry, 1889;
Exec. Com., 1889-93.
- Isam, Miss Julia.....See Taylor, Mrs. H. O.
- Israels, Mrs. Charles H.**Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1903-
- Ives, Miss Eunice.....See Maynard, Mrs. W. E.
- Ives, H. G.....Vis Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Ives, Miss Winifred**....Dist. Com. 6 (Chel.), 1894- ; Vis. Com.,
1900-1, F. V., 1906-

Jackson, Rev. Samuel

MacauleyDist. Com. 9, 1885-7, C. C. Del. and Sec., 1887; C. C., 1888-1903; Com. on Pub., 1887-97, Ch'n, 1888-97; Ch'n Com. on Pub. and Lib., 1897-1903; Com. on Memb., 1889; Com. on W. Y., 1892-3; Sec. Com. on Wayf. Lodge, 1894-9; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1904-

Jacobi, A., M. D.C. P. T., 1901-

Jacobs, Mrs. E.F. V. Dist. 6, 1888; Ladies' Aux. Com., 1889-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-4; Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1894-

Jacobus, W. W.Dist. Com. 3, 1889.

James, D. WillisOrig. C. C.

James, H. A.Com. on W. Y., 1889-90.

James, Walter B., M. D......Dist. Com. 6, 1890-1; C. P. T., 1902-

Janeway, E. G., M. D....C. P. T., 1902

Janeway, T. C., M. D....C. C., 1902- ; Com. on Mend., 1902-4; Ch'n Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-

Jay, Mrs. Augustus.....Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1907-

Jeliffe, Rev. W. Raymond.....Dist. Com. 1, 1902-3.

Jennings, Miss Annie B......C. C., 1895- ; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1895- ; Exec. Com., 1896; ; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1898-1902; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1899- ; C. P. T., 1901- ; Com. on Dist. Course, 1902-4; Dist. Com. 7, (Kips Bay) 1902-

Jennings, Frederic B. ...C. C., Ch'n Com. on Mend., 1902- ; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1903-4, 1906- ; Com. on Prov. Rel. Funds, 1907-

Jennings, Oliver G.Dist. Com. 1, 1900-3.

Jennings, Dr. W. H.F. V. Dist. 3, 1888.

Jennings, WalterCom. on Prov. Hab., 1891- ; Trust. P. P. F., 1894-1901.

Jerome, Miss Alice.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 2, 1888; Dist. Com. 2, 1889.

Johnes, Mrs. W. F.Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1900- , Sec., 1906- , Vis. Com., 1900-3.

Johnson, Mrs. Burges...Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1901- , Sec., 1902-3, Vis. Com., 1901-3.

Johnson, Mrs. Chas. H....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.

Johnson, Miss Harriet M......Bronx Dist. Com., 1906-

- Johnson, Miss M. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888.
Johnson, Reginald B. P. Dist. Com. 2, 1894-5.
Johnston, Colles Dist. Com. 13, 1883-6.
Johnston, H. S. Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1899-1905,
Ch'n, 1901-4; Sec. and Treas., 1905.
Jones, Mrs. Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
Jones, Edward E. Har. Dist. Com., 1905-
Jones, Howard L. Dist. Com. 9 (York), 1902-4.
Jones, Miss Laura. Ladies' Aux. Com. and F. V. Dist. 3, 1888.
Kammerer, Walter G. Dist. Com. 3, 1891-4.
Kane, Miss L. L. Dist. Com. 7, 1894- ; Vis. Com., 1895-
1907; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1902-3.
Karelson, Frank E. Dist. Com. 1, 1901-3; Com. on Dist. Work,
and Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1903-
Kattell, Mrs. Vis Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
Katz, Maurice J. Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
Katzenstein, L. E. Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1; Sec. Dist. Com. 4,
1901-3.
Kean, Rev. John J. Dist. Com. 1, 1895-7.
Kean, Miss Lucy. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-92; Cent.
Aux. Com. of Wom., 1890, 1894-1900; Com.
on W. R., 1894-1900.
Keating, Redmond Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1898- , Vice-
Ch'n, 1905-
Kellogg, Chas. D. Org. Sec., 1883-7; Gen. Sec., 1888-95; 2d
Vice-Pres., 1896-9; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1899-
Kellogg, Miss Clara N. Corlears Dist. Com., 1905.
Kellogg, E. M., M. D. Dist. Com. 8, 1883-6.
Kellogg, L. Laflin. Ch'n Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1894-7, 1901-
 , C. C. Del., 1894-7, 1901-4; Com. on Leg.
Ques., 1894- , Ch'n, 1902-5.
Kellogg, Mrs. L. Laflin. Dist. Com. 8, 1894-7; Cent. Aux. Com. of
Wom. and Com. on W. R., 1896-7.
Kelly, Mrs. E. H. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1901-2.
Kelly, Edmond Dist. Com. 9 and Com. on Vis. and Treat.,
1892.
Kelly, Edmund J. Dist. Com. 1, 1901-3.
Kelly, Miss M. E. Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1901-
Kelly, Mrs. T. Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1901-
Kelly, Thomas York. Dist. Com., 1906-
Kelly, Wm. H. York. Dist. Com., 1903-7.
Kemp, Rev. R. M. Dist. Com. 1, 1897-1900.
Kendall, Mrs. M. E. Dist. Com. 11, 1895-1904.

- Kennedy, John S.** Soc. Vice-Pres., 1893- ; Com. on Phil. Ed.,
ex-off., 1903-
- Kennedy, Miss Rachel**....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889-90.
- Kerley, A. P.**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1894-1901.
- Kern, Miss J.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-3.
- Kernan, Jas. P.**.....Dist. Com. 5, 1900-1.
- Kernochan, Mrs. J. Fred.**..F. V. Dist. 2, 1888.
- Kerridge, Mrs. P. M.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1902-3.
- Kiernan, Edw. S.**.....Dist. Com. 10, 1899-1901.
- Kilbreth, Jas. T.**.....Dist. Com. 12, 1883-7; Dist. Com. 5, 1888-9.
- Killwey, Eugene F.**.....Dist. Com. 1, 1897-8.
- Kilmer, T. W., M. D.**....Dist. Com. 8, 1898-
- King, Fred. A.**.....Dist. Com. 1, 1900-1; Vis. C. Dist. 3, 1902-3.
- King, Mrs. G. C.**.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 9, 1891.
- King, Miss G. S.**.....F. V., Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- King, Willard V.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1900-4, Sec., 1900-1, Ch'n, 1901-4.
- King, Wm. V.**.....Dist. Com. 14, 1883-4.
- Kingsbury, Miss Mary**....See Simkhovitch, Mrs. V. G. .
- Kinnear, B. O., M. D.**....Dist. Com. 7, 1889-90, C. C. Del., 1889; Dist.
Com. 4, 1891-5.
- Kinnie, Miss Mary**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1899-1901.
- Kirk, Mrs. H. B.**.....Dist. Com. 11, 1895-1901.
- Kissam, Benj. A.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1890-1.
- Kitching, Geo.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1891.
- Kittredge, Miss L.**.....Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1903-5.
- Klots, Miss E.**.....Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905.
- Klotz, H. G., M. D.**.....Dist. Com. 12, 1883-6; Com. on Cases in A.
B., 1895.
- Knapp, R. S.**.....Dist. Com. 5, 1896-7.
- Knevals, Caleb B.**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1884-5.
- Knopf, S. A., M. D.**.....C. P. T., 1902-
- Knox, Mrs. Jas. C.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-2.
- Kobbé, Geo. C.**.....Dist. Com. 12, 1883-6, Sec. and Tr., 1883-5.
- Kober, Emil, M. D.**.....Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1902-
- Koen, J. S.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
- Koffman, Miss Eleanor**....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1900-2.
- Kohlmaat, Miss Amy E.**...Com. on Dist. Work, 1900- ; Dist. Com. 6
(Chel.), 1900-1, 1905- , Vis. Com., 1900-4,
F. V., 1906-
- Kohn, Mrs. N. S.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1901-3.
- Kopf, Henry J.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
- Kreillesheimer, Aaron** ...Dist. Com. 4, 1883-4.
- Kribs, H. G.**.....Dist. Com. 7, 1900-2.

- Ladew, Harvey S.....Dist. Com. 14, 1884-5.
- Lake, Miss Frances.....Dist. Com. and Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
- Lahey, Miss Alice.....Dist. Com. 8, 1894-5.
- Lalor, Miss J. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
- Lambert, Alex., M. D...Dist. Com. 3, 1890-2; Dist. Com. 9, 1893-5,
C. C. Del., 1895; Com. on Vis. and Treat.,
1893; Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7; Com. on Laun-
dry, 1894-1900; C. P. T., 1901-
- Lambert, Mrs. Alexander Dist. Com. 7, 1897- ; Vis. Com., 1897-
Ch'n, 1900-1, 1905-
- Land, Jos. F., M. D.....Dist. Com. 10, 1892-3.
- Landon, Mrs. H. H.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom., 1900-4.
- Lane, Miss ClaraVis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-8.
- Lane, Mrs. Ira G.Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1899- ; Vis. Com.,
1900-1; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-
- Lane, R.Dist. Com. 3, 1897-8.
- Langworthy, Wm. P., M. D.Dist. Com. 6, 1889-90.
- Large, WalterGram. Dist. Com., 1905- , Ch'n, 1906-
- Large, Mrs. Walter.....Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1897-8, 1900-
- Lasher, Rev. J. L.....Dist. Com. 8, 1901-2; Harlem Dist. Com.,
1907-
- Lassing, Henry, M. D.....Dist. Com. 8, 1883-4.
- Lathrop, Francis.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888.
- Lattmann, Mrs. F. S.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7, 1899-1900; Dist.
Com. 9, 1896-1900.
- Lauterbach, Miss Helen Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7, Sec., 1896; Vis. Com.,
1896- ; Com. on Dep. Chil., 1899-1903.
- Lawrence, Benj. M., M. D..Dist. Com. 4, 1893-5.
- Lawrence, Cyrus J.....Dist. Com. 8, 1886-7.
- Lawrence, Miss Edith.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-8.
- Lawson, Mrs. Chas. B...Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1899-
- Lawson, Mrs. Judson S...Dist. Com. 8, 1894-5.
- Lay, George C.....Harlem Dist. Com., 1906-
- Leader, Dr. Alice F.....Hudson Dist. Com., 1907-
- Leake, Miss M.....Com. on Vis. and Treat. Dist. Com. 9, 1893.
- Lederle, Ernst J., M. D..C. P. T., 1902- ; Ten. House Com., 1903-
- Lee, Frederic S., M. D....C. P. T., 1902-5.
- Lee, Mrs. Frederic S....Dist. Com. 7, 1895- , Ch'n, Vis. Com.,
1901- ; Dist. Com. 9, 1899-1902, Vis. Com.,
1900-2; C. C., 1901- ; C. P. T., 1902;
Exec. Com., 1902- ; Com. on Laundry,
1902- ; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1903- ; Com.
on Appeals, 1905- ; Ch'n Com. on Fin.
and Memb., 1906-

- Lee, Joseph** Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
Leech, David C. Dist. Com. 8, 1886.
Le Fevre, Egbert, M. D. C. P. T., 1902-
Leggett, Francis H. C. C., 1886-92; Com. on Fin., 1886-9; Com. on Mend., 1887-8; Dist. Com. 6, 1888; Soc Vice-Pres., 1893-
Leib, Lawrence Bronx Dist. Com., 1905-
Leipziger, Dr. Henry M. C. P. T., 1903-
Leonard, Miss M. B. Dist. Com. 2, 1900-3, Vis. Com., 1900-1.
Lesginsky, W. M., M. D. Dist. Com. 8, 1884-6.
Lesser, Mrs. L. Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-1; Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1901-5.
Levey, Edgar J. C. C., 1901- ; Com. on Coöp., 1901-4, 1906- ; Com. on Statistics, 1901-3; Com. on Mend., 1902- ; Ch'n C. P. T., and Ch'n Com. on Prov. Relief Funds, 1906-
Levey, Mrs. Edgar J. Riverside District Com., 1907-
Levinness, Jas. E. Sec. Dist. Com. 9, 1891.
Levy, Saml. D. Dist. Com. 3, 1888-90, Sec., 1888-9.
Lievesley, Robt. H. Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.
Lincoln, Arthur Dist. Com. 4, 1889-90.
Lindeman, Mrs. H. Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1900-1.
Lindley, Dr. C. L. Dist. Com. 2, 1889.
Lindsay, Samuel McC. Director School of Philanthropy, 1907- ; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898-1907.
Lipman, Rabbi Nathan Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7.
Lipmann, Mrs. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
Lipsky, H. A. Dist. Com. 4, 1901-3.
Lischer, E. M. Dist. Com. 3, 1898-1904.
Lithgow, Geo. W. Dist. Com. 2, 1888-92.
Little, John Dist. Com. 9, 1893-5, Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1893.
Littlefield, Rev. M. S. Dist. Com. 9, 1901-2.
Livingston, Miss A. L. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.
Livingston, Goodhue Dist. Com. 5, 1895-1901.
Livingston, Robert R. Dist. Com. 5, 1893-5.
Lobenstein, Wm. D. Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
Locke, Jesse Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
Lockwood, Miss A. Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-2.
Lockwood, Miss K. B. Vis. Com. Kips Bay Dist., 1903-
Loeb, Morris Com. on Pub. and Lib., 1898-1904; Com. on Lib., 1905-

Loomis, Henry P., M. D. C. P. T., 1902-

Lord, Dan'l.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-87, Sec., 1883-6, Treas., 1883-4.

Lord, Mrs. J. Cooper.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1900-1.

Loughlin, Mrs. H. M.....Dist. Com 3, 1891-2.

Low, Mrs. M.....Dist. Com. 8, 1898-1903.

Low, SethSoc. Vice-Pres., 1894- ; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1903-

Low, Mrs. Seth.....Dist. Com. 9, 1894-1901; Vis. Com., 1896-7; Com. on Laundry, 1895-1900.

Lowell, Miss C. R.....Dist. Com. 7, 1894-7; Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1895-7, Sec., 1895.

Lowell, Mrs. Chas. R.....Orig C. C.; C. C., 1882-1905, *ex-off.* (State Bd. of Char. Com'r), 1882-9; Com. on Dist. Work, 1882-99, Ch'n, 1885-99; Com. on Coöp., 1882-5; Exec. Com., 1885-1905; Com. on Prov. Hab., 1889; Com. on W. Y., 1890-1891; Central Com., 1890, 1892-3; Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1893-1905; Ch'n Com. on Dep. Chil., 1898-1902; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1899-1905; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; Com. on Appeals, 1903-5.

Loynaz, Miss E. B.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889.

Ludington, Chas. H., Jr...Dist. Com. 2, 1890-3, Sec., 1892-3.

Lummis, Dorothea, M. D..Dist. Com. 3, 1895.

Lummis, Wm.Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.

Lusk, Miss A. H......Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1894-1901, 1905- , Vis. Com., 1900-1904, F. V., 1906-

Lusk, Miss M.....Dist. Com. 6, 1894-1900.

Lynch, P. J., M. D.....Dist. Com. 14, 1883-4.

Lynch, Rev. Thos. F.....Dist. Com. 2, 1888-95; Com. on W. Y., 1890-1.

Lyon, Miss Mary.....Dist. Com. 10, 1896-7.

Macdaniel, Mrs. Osborne..Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888-90, 1894, Ch'n, 1889, 1894, F. V., 1888; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-4; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1891-3.

MacDonald, Chas.Dist. Com. 10, 1883-4.

MacLean, Mrs. Chas. F...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10 (Harl.), 1890, 1903- ; Dist. Com. 10, 1890-1903.

MacVey, Miss L.....Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7.

MacVey, Miss Susan C....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890-3, 1895; Dist. Com. 4, 1894-5.

McArthur, Miss Gertrude..Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-9; Dist. Com. 7, 1898-1900.

- McBurney, Chas. I.**.....Dist. Com. 1, 1896-1903; C. C. Del., 1897-1900, Ch'n, 1897-1903; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-2; C. C. Del. and Ch'n Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1903-
- McCandless, Charles W.**.....Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1906-
- McCarthy, Wm. H.**.....Dist. Com. 10 (Harl.), 1900-
- McCauley, Mrs. J.**.....Har. Dist. Com., 1906-
- McCook, Philip J.**.....Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1901- , Ch'n, 1905- ; C. C., 1905- ; Ch'n Com. on Leg. Ques., 1906 ; Com. on J. A. B., 1906-
- McCord, Rev. W. E.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1898-1900.
- McCue, Patrick J.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
- McCurdy, Mrs. Delos**.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- McElveen, Mrs. W. T.**.....Sec. Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7.
- McGannon, Dr. M. C.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1893-5.
- McGauron, Dr. Geo. D.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1896-8.
- McGowan, Thos.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1889-90.
- McGrath, Jos. A.**.....Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1900- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1905.
- McGregor, Mrs. A. M.**.....Dist. Com. 6, 1896-1900.
- McIlvain, David H.**.....Dist. Com. 14, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 5, 1888.
- McKenna, C. F.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Huds.), 1893-1900, 1905- ; Dist. Com. 1, 1900-3; Com. Dist. Work, 1901-03.
- McKenna, Mrs. C. F.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Huds.), 1901-
- McKim, John A.**.....C. C., *ex-off.* (rep. St. Char. Aid. Ass'n), 1893- ; Com. on Mend., 1893-5; Com. on W. Y., 1893; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-9, Ch'n, 1896-9.
- McKim, Miss S. M.**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888-90, Sec., 1889-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-7.
- McLaughlan, A. W.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1889-94; Sec., 1890, Treas., 1891-3.
- McLean, F. H.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1896-9; C. C. Del., 1896-7.
- McLean, Miss Fannie**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1892-4, Treas., 1893-4.
- McLean, Mrs. Malcolm**.....Harlem District Com., 1907-
- McPherson, Thos.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1891-2.
- Maghee, J. H.**.....C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 4, 1887; Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Magonigle, Mrs. J. H.**.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890; Dist. Com. 10, 1891-1901.
- Maher, Geo. J.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.

- Mahr, Mrs. R.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
- Malleson, P. A. O., M. D...Dist. Com. 10, 1894-8.
- Maloney, Mrs. D.**.....Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1900-1, 1905- ;
Vis. Com., 1900-4, F. V., 1906-
- Mansfield, HowardCom. on Immig., 1890.
- Mansfield, Mrs. Howard...Com. on Dep. Chil., 1901-3, Ch'n, 1902-3.
- Marcus, Dr. LeopoldDist. Com. 9, 1900-1.
- Marks, Mrs.F. V. Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Marsh, Geo. L.....Sec. Sub-Com. Dist. 9, 1901-2.
- Marshall, Henry R.....Dist. Com. 13, 1884-7; Dist. Com. 2, 1888-93.
- Martin, Jeremiah N.**.....Dist. Com. 10 (Har.), 1900- , F. V. 1906- ;
Com. on Dist. Work, 1903- .
- Martin, O. T.....Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1905.
- Marvin, Miss Ellen S.**.....York Dist. Com., 1903-5; Har. Dist. Com.,
1905- , F. V., 1906.
- Mason, Alfred Bishop.....Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1890-5; Com. on
Immig, 1890- ; C. C., 1892-7; Com. on Pub.,
1893-7.
- Mason, Mrs. E. P.....Ladies' Com. Dist 9, 1889-91.
- Matlock, Chas.Dist. Com. 8, 1899-1903.
- Matthews, W. H.....Sub-Com. Dist. 9, 1900-1.
- Maynard, Mrs. W. E.**...Vis. Com. Dist. 6, 1900-4; Dist. Com. 6
(Chel.), 1894-1902, 1905-
- Mayo-Smith, Prof. Rich-
mondC. C., *ex-off.* (rep. Col. Univ.), 1894-1900;
Com. on Pub., 1893-7; Com. on Immig., 1890;
Com. on Stat, 1895-1901, Ch'n 1896-1901;
Dist. Com. 8, 1895-1901, Ch'n 1897-1901, C. C.
Del. 1897-1901; Com. on Pub. and Lib.,
1897-9; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1898-1901.
- Mead, Herman R.....Dist. Com. 6, 1888-9.
- Meagher, J. J.....Dist. Com. and Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-3.
- Meagher, T. J.**.....Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1898- .
- Meehan, James**Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1893-8, 1900- ;
Com. on Vis. and Treat., 1893; Vis. Com.
1896-7.
- Meeks, JosephDist. Com. 4, 1885-7.
- Mellen, Mrs.Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1890.
- Mellen, Rev. A. H.....Har. Dist. Com., 1905.
- Mellen, ClarkDist. Com. 2, 1894-7.
- Mendenhall, Rev. H. G.**..Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1905- .
- Menken, Mrs. J. S.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 9, 1888-9, Sec. 1889;
Com. on Laundry, 1889-90.

- Merrill, Chas. E.** C. C. 1883- ; Com. on Dist Work, 1883-5, 1887; Dist. Com. 14, 1883-7, Ch'n and C. C. Del., 1883-4; Exec. Com., 1886; Com. on Co-öp., 1886, 1888, 1890, Ch'n, 1890; Com. on Pub., 1886-91; Com. on Pub. and Lib., 1903-4; Com. on Library, 1905- ; Ch'n Com. on Vacancies, 1889; Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1889-92, 1894- , Treas. 1892; Com. on Mend. 1895-1902, Ch'n 1896-1901; Ch'n Com. on Audit of Accounts, 1895- ; Com. on Prov. Rel. Funds, 1906-
- Merrill, Chas. E., Jr.**.... Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1905- , Ch'n 1906-
- Merrill, Edward B.**..... Dist. Com. 13, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 2, 1888.
- Merrill, Payson** Dist. Com. 8, 1883-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1888-95, Treas 1890-3; Ch'n Com. on Laundry, 1889-91.
- Merrill, Mrs. Payson**.... Com. on Laundry, 1890, 1894-1900.
- Merrington, Rev. R. W. E.** Dist. Com. 8, 1901-4.
- Meyer, Alfred, M. D.** ... C. P. T., 1906-
- Meyenhauser, Miss Lizzie** Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Meyer, Mrs. Geo.** Vis. Com. Dist. 7 (Kips Bay), 1901-4.
- Meyers, Mrs. W. P.**..... F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Milhau, John J., M. D.**.... Crig. C. C., C. C. 1883-90, *ex-off.* (Com'r State Bd. of Char.).
- Milleg, Miss Mary**..... Dist. Com. 3, 1902-3.
- Miller, Dr. Chas. Griffen** Dist. Com. 6, 1898-1900; Har. Dist. Com., 1905-7; Gram. Dist. Com., 1907-
- Miller, Mrs. Chas. G.**.... Gramercy Dist. Com., 1907-
- Miller, Jas. A., M. D.**.... Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1902-7; C. P. T., 1903- ; Ch'n Tub. Rel. Com., 1906-7.
- Miller, John W.**..... Dist. Com. 14, 1884-7.
- Miller, Rev. Royal R.**.... Hudson Dist. Com., 1907-
- Miller, Wm. E.**..... Dist. Com. 4, 1897-1900.
- Milliken, David** Dist. Com. 9, 1890-1.
- Mills, Abraham** Dist. Com. 10, 1885-6.
- Mills, Isaac** Dist. Com. 10, 1890-4; Ch'n 1890-2, C. C. Del. 1891.
- Mills, Mrs. Isaac**..... Dist. Com. 10, 1891-2, 1894-8.
- Minor, S. C., M. D.**..... Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1899- ; Vis Com. 1900-
- Minturn, Robt. B.**..... Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-5; Com on Mend. and Com. on Vacancies, 1883-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-90.

- Minturn, Robt. S.....Dist. Com. 1, 1891-7, Sec. 1894; C. C. Del. and Ch'n, 1895-7; Com. on Mend., 1896-1901.
- Mitchell, Rev. S. S.**.....Dist. Com. 6 (Chel.), 1900-
- Monaghan, Dr. E.....Dist. Com. 11, 1900-1.
- Monroe, Robert Grier**..C. C., 1899; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1899-1901; Com. on Mend., 1901-7, Ch'n, 1901-2; Ten. House Com., 1903-
- Montant, A. P.....Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Montgomery, Mrs. E. S...Dist. Com. 8, 1898-1904.
- Montgomery, R. M.....Dist. Com. 1, 1888-90.
- Moody, Miss M. E.....Dist. Com. 11, 1896-9.
- Moore, Rev. Francis S....Dist. Com. 11, 1901-3.
- Moore, Mrs. M. C.**.....Huds. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Moore, W. A.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Moore, Mrs. W. A.....Dist. Com. 3, 1901-3.
- Moore, W. O., M. D.....Dist. Com. 8, 1883-5.
- Moore, Wm.Dist. Com 11, 1901-2.
- Moors, John F.**Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Morewood, Mrs. A. P.**..Huds. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Morewood, Miss E. D.**..Dist. Com. 8, 1894- ; Com. on Laundry, 1900-1; Com. on Dist. Work, 1901-
- Morgan, H. K., Jr.....Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 6, 1888-97, Sec., 1890-5.
- Morgan, J. Pierpont**....C. C. Treas., 1896- ; Com. on Fin. and Memb., *ex-off.*
- Morgan, Mrs. J. P.....Com. on W. R and Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1894-5; Dist. Com. 7, 1896-1901; Vis. Com., 1896-9.
- Morgan, W.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Huds.), 1903-
- Morris, D. B. S.....Dist. Com. 7, 1895.
- Morris, Miss E. V. C.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom. and Com. on W. R., 1898-1900.
- Morris, S. F., M. D.....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-5; C. C., 1886-91; Com. on Coöp., 1886-9; Com. on Vacancies, 1888; Com. on Memb., 1889; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1890; Com. on Mend., 1891.
- Morrison, Miss M. M....Sub Com. Dist. 9, 1900-1; Vis. Com., 1901-3.
- Morrow, D. W.....Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-1.
- Mueller, WalterCom. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-7.
- Mullaney, Miss K.....Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1901-2; Vis. Com., 1901-4.
- Muller, L. G.....Dist. Com. 8, 1895-1901.

- Mulry, Thos. M.** Dist. Com. 4, 1891-1900, Ch'n, 1895-7; Com. on Cases in A. B., 1894; C. C., 1896- ; Com. on Coöp., 1896-1904, Ch'n, 1896-1901; Spec. Com. on Winter Course, 1902-4; Com. on Phil. Ed., *ex-off.*, 1903- ; C. P. T., 1906-
- Munn, Chas. A.** Dist. Com. 4, 1889-92.
- Murdock, Mrs. Jas.** Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888-9.
- Murray, Geo. W.** Dist. Com. 2, 1892-3.
- Murray, Logan C.** C. C., 1887-8; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1889-90; Com. on Fin., 1887-8, Ch'n, 1888; Exec. Con., 1888.
- Myers, H. G., M. D.** Dist. Com. 8, 1894-7.
- Nagel, Miss K.** Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Nascher, I. L., M. D.** F. V. Dist. 3, 1888, Medical Adv., 1889-91, Med. Vis., 1892-3; Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1897- ; Vis. Com., 1896-7.
- Nathan, Frederick** Sec. Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1896; C. C. Del., 1906-
- Neilson, Miss.** Chelsea Dist. Com., 1906-
- Nelson, Miss E.** Vis. Com. York Dist., 1903-5.
- Nesslage, John H. H.** Dist. Com. 7, 1887.
- Neugas, Mrs. J.** Dist. Com. 11, 1896-1900.
- Nevins, Miss A.** Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1901-3.
- Nevins, Miss Cornelia L.** Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1888-92, Sec., 1889; Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7.
- Neuman, Mrs.** Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Newcomb, Mrs. Jas. E.** ... C. P. T., 1902-
- Nichols, Miss H. S.** Gram. Dist. Com., 1906-
- Nichols, W. G.** Sec. and Treas. Dist. Com 7, 1889.
- Nicoll, Mrs. Benj.** Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1901-
- Northam, Miss C. A.** Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90.
- Nye, Mrs. A. T.** Dist. Com. 10, 1894-5.
- Nye, Miss C. S.** Dist. Com. 7, 1898-1900; Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1898-9.
- O'Brien, W. J.** Ten. House Com., 1900-4.
- O'Connell, James** Dist. Com. 6, 1899-1901.
- O'Connell, Mrs. P. J.** ... Dist. Com. 7 (Kips Bay), 1900-3, 1905- ; Com. on Dist. Work and Dist. Com. 4, 1903-4; River. Dist. Com., 1905; Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-
- O'Connor, Miss Gertrude** Vis. Com. Dist. 7 (Kips Bay), 1901-
- O'Connor, J.** Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1898-
- O'Connor, James** Dist. Com. 7, 1894-5.

- O'Connor, JohnDist. Com. 7, 1893-97, Sec., 1894-7; Dist. Com. 3, 1899-1900.
- O'Connor, Mrs. John.....Dist. Com 7, 1903-4.
- O'Donohue, Miss Teresa**.....Com. on Dist. Work and Gram. Dist. Com., 1905- ; Com. on Appeals, 1906-
- O'Flaherty, Miss M.....Dist. Com. 6 and Vis. Com., 1900-1.
- Ogden, C. E.....Dist. Com. 13, 1884-7.
- Ogden, Dr. C. L.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-8.
- Ogden, Chas. W.**.....Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1903- , Sec. and Treas., 1906-
- Ogden, HenryDist. Com. 3, 1890.
- Ogden, LudlowOrig. C. C.; C. C., Com. on Dist. Work, Com. on Mend., Com. on Vacancies, 1883-4.
- Olcott, Miss E. R.....Dist. Com. 10, 1891-1900.
- O'Leary, Dr. A. J.....Dist. Com. 11 and Vis. Com., 1900-2.
- Oliver, Mrs. W. H.....Dist. Com. 11, 1899-1901.
- Olney, Peter B.**.....Orig. C. C., C. C., 1882-93; Com. on Dist. Work, 1882-4; Com. on Legal Questions, 1882-93, Ch'n, 1888-93; Com. on Memb., 1882-7; Com. on Vacancies, 1886; Com. on Coöp., 1888-9; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1894-
- Olwell, Philip F.....Dist. Com. 6, 1891.
- Olyphant, TalbotDist. Com. 1, 1894-5, 1898-1900.
- O'Neill, Mrs. E. G.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
- Opdyke, Miss Agnes**.....F. V. Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Opfinger, Mrs. J.....Vis. Com. Bronx Dist., 1905.
- Opitz, Mrs. B.....Vis. Com. York. Dist., 1905.
- Oppenheimer, H. S., M. D.**.....C. C., Del Dist. Com. 14, 1884-6, Ch'n, 1887; Com. on Mend., 1885-6; Com. on Dist. Work, 1886, 1889-92, 1894, 1896-8, Ch'n, Dist. Com. 5, 1888, 1891-2, 1896-9, 1902-6, Vice-Ch'n, 1906- , C. C. Del., 1889-92, 1899-1902; Com. on W. Y., 1891-3; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1895-9; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1896-1904, 1906-
- Osborn, Chas. C., M. D....Dist. Com. 9, 1885-6.
- Ostrander, Mrs. Chas. F.**.....Treas. Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom., 1896- ; Treas. Com. on W. R., 1896-1904.
- Ottendorfer, OswaldSoc. Vice-Pres., 1887-1900.
- Owen, Edw. L.....Dist. Com. 4, 1883-6.
- Paine, Mrs. A. G., Jr....Dist. Com. 2, 1896-1900.
- Paine, Miss K. L.....Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1902-3, Ladies' Aux. Com., 1903-7, Sec., 1902-3.

- Paine, Robert Treat**....Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Palen, Geo.**Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
- Palmer, A. M., Jr.**.....Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Palmer, Mrs. G.**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90.
- Palmer, Rev. J.**.....Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1906-
- Parker, Mrs. E.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1897-8.
- Parker, Mrs. G. C.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1894.
- Parkin, Miss F. O.**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Parks, Mrs. J. Lewis**...Dist. Com. 4, 1896-8; Dist. Com. 3, 1899-
- Parrish, Sam'l L.**.....Dist. Com. 7, 1888-9, Ch'n, 1888; Com. on Laundry, 1889.
- Parsons, Herbert**C. C., 1899-1900.
- Parsons, Mrs. Herbert**...Dist. Com. 3, 1896-7; Sec. Dist. Com. 6, 1899-1900.
- Parsons, Miss Margaret**...Dist. Com. 8, 1896-1903.
- Patten, Simon N.**.....Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Patterson, Miss Caroline** ..Com. on Coöp., 1887.
- Paulding, James K.**.....Dist. Com. 3, 1892-5, Sec., 1895.
- Peabody, Chas. A., Jr.**....Dist. Com. 10, 1885-7.
- Peabody, Richard A.**....Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Peaslee, Ed. H., M. D.**....C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 10, 1885-7; Com. on Dist. Work, 1885-6.
- Peck, Miss**F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Pegram, Miss Virginia B.**Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1899-1901.
- Pellew, Henry E.**.....Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-5; Com. on Vacancies, 1883-5; Com on Mend., 1884-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-90.
- Pennington, Mrs. J.**....Vis. Com. Dist. 11 (Bronx), 1901-
- Perkins, Miss**Vis. Com. Kips Bay Dist., 1903-7.
- Perkins, Dr. Edward W.**Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Peters, Miss Julia**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1895-1904.
- Peters, Miss L.**Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Petrie, Dr. M. P.**.....Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Pew, Miss Mildred**....Harlem Dist. Com., 1906-
- Phelps, Stowe**Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-8.
- Philbin, Eugene A.**.....Dist. Com. 8, 1898-9, 1901-4; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1901- ; C. P. T., 1902-
- Pickhardt, Wm.**Dist. Com. 4, 1883-4.
- Pilpel, E.**Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-1.
- Pine, John B.**.....C. C., *ex-off.* (rep. S. C. A. A.), 1885-9; Com. on Leg. Ques., 1886-7; Com. on Mend., 1886, 1888.
- Pinkham, Mrs.**Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-9.

- Platt, MissLadies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889-90.
 Platt, Miss A.....F. V. Dist. 2, 1888.
 Platt, ClaytonDist. Com. 8, 1894.
 Platt, Mrs. J. D.....Dist. Com. 10, 1894-1903, Ladies' Aux. Com.,
 1903-4.
 Poillon, Mrs.F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
 Polhemus, Rev. I. H.....Dist. Com. 9, 1898-1900.
 Pollock, WestC. C., Com. on Fin., 1888.
 Poole, Ernest C.....Dist. Com. 3, 1902-3; C. P. T., 1902-5.
 Poole, Mrs. Geo. E.....Dist. Com. 8, 1896-1907.
 Porter, Mrs. H. H.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888-90, Ch'n,
 1889-90.
 Post, Chas. A.....Dist. Com. 13, 1883-4.
 Post, Geo. B.....Ten. House Com., 1898-1900.
 Post, Rev. Wm. H.....Dist. Com. 9 and Com. on Vis. and Treat.,
 1892.
 Potter HowardC. C., 1883-4; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-90.
 Potter, Miss M. B.Dist. Com. 6, 1894-5.
 Potter, Dr. Nathaniel B..Dist. Com. 6, 1899-1900.
 Powell, MissChelsea Dist. Com., 1906-7.
Power, Maurice G.Har. Dist. Com., 1905-
Pratt, Fred'k B.Ten. House Com., 1903-
 Prentice, Robt. K.....Dist. Com. 4, 1889-97.
 Prentiss, Nath. A.....Dist. Com. 10, 1883-6.
 Prevey, C. E.....Dist. Com. 10, 1898-9.
 Prime, Miss Annie.....Dist. Com 11, 1896-7.
 Prime, Mrs. F. B.....Dist. Com. 11, 1897-1900.
 Prime, Miss Mary R.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889-92; Dist. Com. 4,
 1893-1903.
 Prime, TempleC. C., Com. on Coöp., 1886.
 Pritchard, Reuben L., M.
 D.Dist. Com. 6, 1892-7.
 Proctor, Alex. P.....Dist. Com. 2, 1892-3.
Prudden, T. Mitchell, M.
 D.C. P. T., 1902-
 Pryor, James W.C. C., Del. Dist. Com. 12, 1886-7; Com. on
 Memb., 1887; Com. on Vacancies, 1887; Sec.
 Dist. Com. 5, 1888.
Pulleyn, John J.Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1898-
Pullman, Miss M. S.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9 (Yorkville), 1901- ;
 Com on Dist. Work, 1902-4; Dist. Com. 9,
 1902-
 Pullman, Miss S. C.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7, 1900-1.

- Putnam, Dr. Chas. R. L. . . . Dist. Com. 4, 1896-7.
- Pyne, Percy R. Dist. Com. 1, 1888-1903.
- Pyne, Miss Susan Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-9.
- Quackenbos, Nicholas . . . Dist. Com. 14, 1885-6.
- Rader, H. Henry Dist. Com. 4, 1893-5, Sec., 1894-5.
- Radin, Rev. A. M. Dist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
- Rankin, Miss A. H. F. V. Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Rankin, E. Guernsey, M.
D. C. P. T., 1906-
- Rapallo, Mrs. Chas. A. . . . Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1890-2; Dist. Com. 5,
1893-7; Com. on Laundry, 1892-1900.
- Rapallo, Edw. S. Dist. Com. 12, 1883-6.
- Raymond, Manley A. . . . Dist. Com. 9, 1889-95.
- Raynor, Mrs. M. T. Ladies' Aux. Com. Sec. II. Dist. 6, 1889.
- Redelsheimer, Mrs. Jane. . Dist. Com. 3, 1901-2.
- Reed, Francis C. Dist. Com. 4, 1884-6.
- Reed, James W. Dist. Com. 10, 1898-1901, C. C. Del., 1898-
1900.
- Reimer, Miss Isabelle A. . Vis. Com. Dist. 1, 1897-1900.
- Renwick, Jas. A. Dist. Com. 8, 1883-6; C. C., 1884-6; Com. on
Dist. Work, 1884-5; Com. on Mend., 1885-6.
- Reynolds, J. E. River. Dist. Com., 1905.
- Reynolds, Jas. B. Dist. Com. 3, 1895-1903; Ten. House Com.,
1900-3.
- Reynolds, John J. Dist. Com. 4, 1893.
- Reynolds, Rev. Jos. Dist. Com. 11, 1895-1901, C. C., Del., 1897-
1901, Ch'n, 1898-1901, Vis Com., 1900-1.
- Reynolds, Mrs. Jos. Dist. Com. 11, 1900-1.
- Rhein, Dr. M. L. Dist. Com. 7, 1893-5.
- Rice, Henry Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1883-5; Com. on Coöp.,
1884-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887- ; Com. on
Phil. Ed., *ex-off.*, 1903-
- Rice, Mrs. William B. . . . Orig. C. C.; C. C., *ex-off.* (rep. S. C. A. A.),
1883-5; C. C., 1885-7, 1894- ; Com. on
Coöperation, 1882-7; Com. on Pub., 1883-4;
Com. on Memb., 1885-6; Exec. Com., 1887,
1894- ; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1893; Com. on
Cent. Off. Bur., 1894-5; Com. on Dep. Chil.,
1899-1903; Com. on Dist. Work, 1903-4; Com.
on Phil. Ed., 1903-
- Rich, Jos. S. Dist. Com. 10, 1890.
- Richards, Geo. Dist. Com. 10, 1887; Ch'n Dist. Com. 1,
1888-9.

- Richardson, Rosell L. Dist. Com. 10, 1890-1904; C. C. Del. and Ch'n, 1893.
- Riis, Jacob A. Ten. House Com., 1898- ; Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Riley, Jas. Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-2.
- Ringhauser, Mrs. H. Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
- Rives, Geo. L. Dist. Com. 10, 1884-7, Ch'n, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Robb, J. Hampden C. C., 1883-4; C. C. Vice-Pres., 1885-6; Com. on Coöp., 1883-5, 1888-9, 1891; Com. on Mend., 1884-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887- ; Com. on Vacancies, 1889; Ch'n Com. on Immig., 1890.,
- Roberts, Jas. A. York. Dist. Com., 1903- ; Second Vice-Ch'n, 1906-
- Robertson, G. A. Dist. Com. 7, Sec. and Treas., 1885-6.
- Robertson, Mrs. Geo. F. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1888.
- Robertson, Mrs. R. H. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888-92.
- Robins, Mrs. Raymond. Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Dist. Com. 8, 1901-3; River. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Robinson, Mrs. Seth B., Jr. Vis. Com Dist 7, 1898-1900.
- Rode, Henry J. Dist. Com. 3, 1894-7.
- Rodman, Miss Henrietta Riverside Dist. Com., 1906-
- Roe, Mrs. Chas. F. Dist. Com. 2, 1891-2.
- Rogers, Henry P. Dist. Com. 1, 1888-90.
- Rogers, Mrs. M. S. Dist. Com. 9, 1895.
- Rogers, Noah C. Dist. Com. 9, 1887; Com. on Mend., 1888; Dist. Com. 1, 1888-90, 1896-7, C. C. Del., 1888-90; Com. on Leg. Ques., 1889-90.
- Romaine, Miss Julia. Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-2.
- Roome, Rev. Claudius M. Dist. Com. 8, 1897-1900.
- Roosa, Mrs. Wm. M. Dist. Com. 11, 1897-1900.
- Roosevelt, Alfred Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-6; Com. on Memb., 1882-5; Com. on Mend., 1885-6; Com. on Vacancies, 1885-6.
- Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt. Sec. Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-8, 1890-3; Sec., 1883-4; Exec. Com., 1883-4; Com. on Fin., 1882-4, 1887; Com. on Dist. Work, 1885-7; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1891-2; Com. on W. Y., 1891-2; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1888-90, 1894-
- Rossman, Mrs. L. Dist. Com. 9 and Vis. Com., 1896-7.

- Round, Wm. M. F.....Dist. Com. 10, 1890.
- Rowell, Geo. P.**.....Com. on Fin., 1887-8; Dist. Com. 9, 1887;
C. C., 1888-93; Exec. Com., 1888-93, 1896-9;
Com. on Pub., 1888-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1888,
1896-8, C. C. Del., 1888; Ch'n Com. on Coöp.,
1889; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1894- ; Com. on
Fin. and Memb., 1896-8; Com. on Mend.,
1896-1901.
- Rowland, Geo.Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7.
- Rowland, Henry E.....Dist. Com. 9, 1889-91; Com. on Laundry,
1889-92.
- Rubenstein, Miss Ray....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1899-1900.
- Ruddell, JohnDist. Com. 4, 1884-6.
- Ruddy, Miss AnnaLadies' Aux. Com. Har. Dist., 1905.
- Ruggles, Jas. F.....Dist. Com. 12, 1884-6.
- Rush, Mrs. Thomas.....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1901-2.
- Russak, FrankDist. Com. 9, 1893.
- Russell, Miss C.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.
- Russell, Miss EllaF. V. Dist. 2 and 4, 1888.
- Russell, RobertDist. Com. 4, 1897-9.
- Russet, Wm. C.Dist. Com. 11, 1886.
- Rutter, J. E. T.**.....York. Dist. Com., 1906-
- Sackett, Miss Gertrude....Com. on W. R., 1895-1900; Cent. Aux. Com.
of Wom., 1895-1907, Sec., 1896-7.
- Saint John, Wm. P.**.....C. C., Com. on Fin., 1886.
- Sanborn, Elmore E.**.....Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Sanborn, Mrs. Elmore E.**Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Sandon, Mrs. H.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom. and Com. on W.
R., 1899-1900.
- Sands, LouisDist. Com. 3, 1888-90.
- Sanger, Miss ClaraVis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-1900, Sec., 1899-1900.
- Satterlee, E. R.....Dist. Com. 1, 1894-7.
- Satterlee, Miss M.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1902-4.
- Sawyer, EdwardCom. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1901-4.
- Scannell, D. E.....Dist. Com. 5, 1895-7.
- Scannells, Mrs. Samuel....Dist. Com. 11, 1895.
- Schaff, AnselmRiver. Dist. Com. and F. V., 1906-7.
- Schiff, Jacob H.**.....Soc. Vice-Pres., 1894-
- Schirmer, Rudolph E.....Dist. Com. 2, 1894-1900.
- Schmidt, Oscar E.....Dist. Com. 8, Treas., 1883-6, Sec., 1884-6.
- Scholey, C. H.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Scholle, Mrs. P. J.....F. V. Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Schraday, Dr. John Elliott,Dist. Com. 10, 1902-4.

- Schurz, Miss A.....Dist. Com. 9, 1898-1905; Vis. Com., 1899-1903.
- Schussler, Miss Amy**....Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Schuyler, LivingstonDist. Com. 9, 1893-5.
- Schwerin, Mrs. N. P.**....Dist. Com. 4, 1900-3; Vis. Com., 1900-3; Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1903- ; F. V., 1905; Riverside Dist Com., 1906-
- Scott, Albert L., M. D....Dist. Com. 10, 1897-8.
- Scott, Mrs. J. B.River. Dist. Com., 1905, F. V., 1905-6.
- Scott, Rev. J. F.**Harlem Dist. Com., 1905-
- Scott, J. Seymour.....Dist Com 4, 1887; Dist. Com. 7, 1888.
- Scott, Jas. S.....Dist. Com. 10, 1900-3.
- Scott, Miss Louise**.....Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1900- ; Vis. Com., 1900-2.
- Scott, Wm. G.....Dist. Com. 8, 1887; Dist. Com. 3, 1888-9; C. C., Com. on Dist. Work and Com. on Prov. Hab., 1889.
- Scribner, Arthur H.....Dist. Com. 4, 1890.
- Scripture, Mrs. F. E.....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1900-3.
- Scrymser, Mrs. Jas. A.**...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888; Ch'n Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1889-92; Dist. Com. 5, 1893-5; C. C., 1891- ; Com. on Coöp., 1891-1901; Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom., 1890- ; Ch'n Standing Com., 1893; Com. on W. R., 1894-1900; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1906-
- Scudder, Chas. D., M. D..Dist. Com. 12, 1883-4.
- Seager, Henry R.**.....Dist. Com 10, 1903-4; Com. on Soc. Res., 1903-
- Seager, Mrs. Henry R....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10, 1903-4.
- Seaman, Miss L.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1894-
- Seaman, L. L., M. D.....C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 14, 1887; Dist Com. 5, 1888; Dist. Com. 6, 1889-93.
- Seguin, Mrs. Kate.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 5, 1888.
- Seligman, Mrs. Albert....Vis Com. Dist. 7, 1899-1901.
- Seligman, Edwin R. A....C. C., 1886-8; Com. on Fin. and Com. on Vacancies, 1886; Com. on Pub., 1887; Com. on Mend., 1888.
- Seligman, Geo. W.....Treas. Dist. Com. 9, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 6, 1888.
- Sellew, F. S., M. D.....Dist. Com. 4, 1884-7, C. C. Del., 1886, Ch'n, 1887; Com. on Coöp., 1886; Dist. Com. 9, 1888-90, Sec., 1888-9.
- Sellew, Mrs. F. S.**.....Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1896- , Sec., 1898- ; Com. on W. R., 1896-1900.

- Seymour, Ellis G.....Sec. Cent. Com., 1893.
- Sharp, J. Clarence, M. D...Dist. Com. 10, 1895.
- Sharp, Mrs. J. Clarence....Dist. Com. 10, 1895-1900.
- Shearer, L. H., M. D....Kips Bay Dist. Com., 1905-
- Sheldon, Wm. E.....Dist. Com. 4, 1894-5.
- Sheldon, W. L.....Com. on Coöp. and C. C. Del. Dist. Com. 9,
1885-6.
- Shepard, F. R.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Sherrill, C. H.....Dist. Com. 4, 1896-1900, Ch'n, 1897-8.
- Shiel, Dr. Gerald M. V....Dist. Com. 11, 1900-3, Vis. Com., 1900-3.
- Shipman, Geo. H.....Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Shipman, Miss Gertrude..See Burr, Mrs. Wm. H.
- Shipman, Rev. Herbert...Dist. Com. 8, 1895-7, Sec., 1896-7.
- Shively, Henry L., M. D.Tub. Relief Com., 1906-
- Shotwell, J. T.....Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Shrady, John E., M. D....Dist. Com. 10, 1903-4.
- Sill, Rev. Thomas H....Dist. Com 6 (Chelsea), 1897- , Vice-Ch'n,
1906-
- Simkhovitch, Vladimir G.Com. on Soc. Res., 1905-
- Simkhovitch, Mrs. Vladim
mir G....Dist Com. 3, 1897-8; Dist. Com. 7, 1899-1902;
Dist. Com. 2 (Green.), 1902-
- Simmons, HenryDist. Com. 1, 1888-91.
- Simmons, W. C.Dist. Com. 2, 1890-7.
- Simpson, Miss L. H.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-9.
- Skidmore, Mrs. L.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90, Sec., 1890.
- Slade, Mrs. G. P.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 9, 1891.
- Sloan, Mrs. Samuel, Jr...Dist. Com. 8, 1895.
- Slocum, Jos. J.....Ch'n Dist. Com. 4, 1883-6; C. C., 1884-7; Com.
on Fin., 1884-6; Com. on Dist. Work, 1884-5,
1886; Exec. Com., 1885-6.
- Smedley, Fred. G.....Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7; Ch'n Dist. Com. 6, 1888-
90, 1892-1900; C. C. Del., 1889-90, 1893-5.
- Smith, Andrew H., M. D.C. P. T., 1902.
- Smith, Aug. C.....Dist. Com. 4, 1893.
- Smith, B. Drake.....Dist. Com. 1, 1890-1.
- Smith, Prof. Chas. SpragueDist. Com. 9, 1891, 1893-5.
- Smith, Miss E. C.....Dist. Com. 4, 1902-
- Smith, Dr. E. F.....Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905-
- Smith, Henry A.....Dist. Com. 6, 1899-1902.
- Smith, John T.....Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), and Vis. Com.,
1900-
- Smith, Mrs. John T.....Dist. Com. 11, 1900-4, Vis. Com., 1900-3.

- Smith, John T.Dist. Com. 1, 1901-3.
 Smith, L. L.Dist. Com. 7, 1887.
Smith, Louis G.Com. on Indus Bldg. and W. Y., 1905-
 Gram. Dist. Com., 1906-7.
 Smith, Stephen, M. D.Orig. C. C. (*ex-off.*, Com'r St. Bd. of Char.).
 Smith, Mrs. Thos. C.Dist. Com. 10, 1892.
 Smith, Winthrop D.Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1901-3.
 Smith, Miss Zilpha D.Com. on Phil. Ed., 1899-1903.
 Smithers, F. S.Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1895-8, Ch'n, 1896-
 8; C. C., 1896-8; Com. on Mend., 1896-7.
 Smyth, Mrs. Geo. McB.Dist. Com. 11, 1897-1903, Vis. Com., 1900-3.
Snedden, David S.Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
 Snedeker, Rev. Chas. H.Dist Com. 7, 1899-1900.
 Sniffer, Mrs. John.Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889.
Solomon, HenryDist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1893-4, 1897-
 Ch'n, 1901-3, C. C. Del., 1897-1905; Com. on
 Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Com. on In-
 dus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900- ; Com. on
 Coöp., 1903-4; Com. on Dist. Work, 1906-
 Somerville, MissLadies' Com. Dist. 4, 1889.
 Sondheim, EugeneCom. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Com.
 on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-1.
Spalding, Mrs. G. A.Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1892, 1898-1903;
 Ch'n Ladies' Aux. Com., 1901-2, 1903-5; Aux.
 Com. and F. V., 1906-
 Spectorisky, IsaacDist. Com. 3, 1893-4.
Speed, Miss M.F. V. Riverside Dist., 1907-
Spencer, Mrs. Gustavus F. V. Dist. Com. 6, 1888; Ladies' Aux. Com.,
 1889-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-1902; Ch'n
 Ladies' Com., 1895-7; Com. on Laundry,
 1901-4.
Speyer, JamesDist. Com. 7, 1893-5; C. C., 1894-6; Com. on
 Prov. Hab., 1894- ; Trust. P. P. F., 1894-
 1901; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1896-
 Speyers, Mrs. A.Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889.
 Sponable, WellsBronx Dist. Com., 1905.
 Stanton, Edmund C.Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
 Stanton, Louis L.Sec. Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
 Starkweather, C. C.Dist Com. 10, 1896-7.
 Steel, Miss Eloise.Dist. Com. 3, 1895-7.
 Steele, Rev. Frederick T.Dist. Com. 3, 1896-7.
Stephens, Olin J.Bronx Dist. Com., 1905-
Stephenson, Miss JuliaBronx Dist. Com., 1906-

- Stern, MyerCom. on Mend., 1886-7; C. C., 1887.
- Stevens, Miss Frances**...Harl. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Steward, Mrs. J. D.....Dist. Com. 5, 1893-1904.
- Stewart, Wm. R.....C. C., *ex-off.* (Com'r St. Bd. of Char.), 1883-90; Com. on Phil. Ed., 1901-3.
- Stiles, Thos. W.....Dist. Com. 6, 1896-7.
- Stimpson, Mrs. E. R.....F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Stimson, Miss Candace...Dist. Com. 2, 1895-1900.
- Stimson, Henry L.**.....Dist. Com. 2, 1892-1901; C. C., 1898-1904; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1898-9; Com. on Dist Work, 1899-1900; Com. on Mend., 1901-2; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1905-
- Stimson, Mrs. Henry L...Dist. Com. 2, 1894-1900; Com. on Dist. Work, 1895-9; Com. on Cent. Off. Bur., 1896-1903.
- Stoiber, LouisDist. Com. 3, 1888-91, 1893-5, 1897-1900.
- Stokes, Anson Phelps....Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-5; Com. on Mend., 1883-5; Com. on Fin., 1884-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-90.
- Stokes, I. N. Phelps**....Ten. House Com, 1898- , Sec., 1901-3; C. C., 1900- ; Com. on Fin. and Memb., 1901- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1902-
- Stokes, Mrs. J. G. Phelps.Corlears Dist. Com., 1906-7.
- Stone, Mrs. A. L.....Dist. Com. 10, 1894.
- Stone, Miss Annie**.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888-93, Sec., 1889-90, Dist. Com. 7, 1892-5; Vis. Com., 1895; Com. on Laundry, 1889- , Sec., 1894-6, 1900-4, Ch'n, 1897-1900, 1905-
- Stone, Miss Mary Ellis...Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1902-4.
- Stone, Wm.Dist. Com. 7, 1890-7, Ch'n and C. C. Del., 1891-2.
- Stone, Mrs. Wm.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-3; Dist. Com. 7, 1893-7; Vis. Com., 1895-7; Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom., 1891-3, 1896-9; Com. on W. R., 1896-9.
- Stover, Chas. B.....Dist. Com. 3, 1888-94, Sec., 1890-1.
- Strader, Rev. F. N.....Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1901-5.
- Strobridge, Mrs. Geo. E...Dist. Com. 2 (Greenwich), 1903-5.
- Strong, Rev. George A.**Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1903- , C. C. Del., 1905.
- Stuart, W. C.Dist. Com. 8, 1894-7.
- Sturgis, MissLadies' Com. Dist. 9, 1891.
- Sturgis, Miss B.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-2; Com. on Laundry, 1891.

- Sturgis, F. R., M. D. Orig. C. C.
- Sturgis, Miss M. B. Sec. Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890-3; Dist. Com. 7, 1893-5, Vis. Com., 1895.
- Sturgis, Miss Sarah. Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7, Vis. Com., 1896-8.
- Sturgis, Thomas** Ten. House Com., 1900-
- Sturm, Miss Sadie Dist. Com. 11, 1896-7.
- Stuyvesant, Rutherford**.. Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-6; Exec. Com., 1883-4; Com. on Fin., 1882-5; Com. on Mend., 1885-6; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1888-
- Sullivan, Chas. Dist. Com. 10, 1892-1901, C. C. Del., 1894-8, 1899-1901, Ch'n, 1894-1901.
- Suse, Mrs. F. E. Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905.
- Sutro, Lionel Dist. Com. 4, 1886-7; Dist. Com. 9, 1888-9, C. C. Del., 1890; Com. on Dist. Work, 1890.
- Symington, A. S. Dist. Com. 4, 1888.
- Symington, Albert Com. on W. Y., 1889; Dist. Com., 1, 1895.
- Taber, Augustus Dist. Com. 5, 1890.
- Tack, Theo. E. C. C., Com. on Coöp., 1888; Dist. Com. 4, 1888-93, Sec. and Treas., 1891-3; Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Talmage, Rev. G. E. Ch'n Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7, C. C. Del., 1896-7.
- Tams, Mrs. J. Frederick** Gram. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Tapley, Mrs. J. F. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 9, 1888-90; Ch'n Ladies' Com. Dist. 3, 1889; Dist. Com. 3, 1894, 1896-7, Sec., 1895-7; Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom., 1890-7, Sec., 1891-3, Treas., 1896-7; Com. on W. R., 1894-7, Sec. and Treas., 1894-5.
- Tatlock, John, Jr. Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Taylor, Graham** Char. Pub. Com., 1906- ; Asso. Ed. Charities, 1905-
- Taylor, Mrs. H. O.** Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1895- , Sec., 1896-7; Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1899, Ch'n, 1900-05; Com. on Adv. and Inf., 1906- ; C. C., 1903-
- Taylor, Mrs. H. S.** Bronx Dist. Com. and Vis. Com., 1905- , Sec., 1907-
- Taylor, J. Watson. Dist. Com. 4, 1891.
- Taylor, Jas. R., M. D. Dist. Com. 14, 1883-4.
- Teall, Mrs. O. S. Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1889; Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- Tenney, Mrs. S. E.** F. V. Riverside Dist. Com, 1907-
- Tenney, Sutherland Dist. Com. 10, 1887; Dist. Com. 7, 1888.

- Thacher, Mrs. Thos. Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1889-91; Com. on Laundry, 1890.
- Thaw, A. Blair, M. D. Sec. Dist. Com. 8, 1894.
- Thomas, Mrs. Hector W. Dist. Com. 7, 1896-7.
- Thomas, Henry T. Dist. Com. 14, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 5, 1888-90.
- Thomas, Mrs. H. W. Dist. Com. 7 and Vis. Com., 1896-7.
- Thompson, Frank E. Dist. Com. 10, 1902-3.
- Thompson, Fred'k F. C. C., 1887-8; Com. on Fin., 1887-8; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1889-98.
- Thompson, Mrs. M. L. Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1903-4.
- Thompson, Morris S. Dist. Com. 7, 1887; C. C., 1888-1901; Com. on Dist. Work, 1888-91; Dist. Com. 6, 1888-1904, Sec., 1896-9, Ch'n, 1899-1901; Com. on Mend., 1893-1902; Com. on Audit of Acc., 1896-1901.
- Thompson, W. G., M. D.** C. P. T., 1902-
- Thorley, Mrs. J. E. Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1890.
- Thoron, Joseph Orig. C. C.; C. C., 1882-5; Com. on Vacancies, 1883-5; Com. on Mend., 1884-5; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-1900.
- Thorp, H. H., M. D. Dist. Com. 8, 1895.
- Tierney, Miles** Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-7; Ten. House Com., 1900-
- Tinker, Rev. C. P. Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1902-5.
- Tinsley, Walter W. Dist. Com. 11, 1896-1900.
- Tod, J. Kennedy Orig. C. C.; Com. on Fin., 1882-4.
- Tompkins, Gilbert Dist. Com. 4, 1884-6.
- Tompkins, Hamilton B. Dist. Com. 9, 1887; Dist. Com. 6, 1888-1904; C. C. Del., 1896-1904.
- Tompkins, James** Dist. Com. 11, 1897; Vis Com., 1900-3.
- Torrence, Mrs. John. Dist. Com. 1 and Vis. Com., 1897-8.
- Torrey, Mrs. S. W. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891.
- Tovey, Dr. David W.** Harlem Dist. Com., 1907-
- Townsend, Edw. M., Jr. Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7; Treas. Dist. Com. 4, 1888-90, Sec., 1889-90.
- Townsend, S. V. R. Sec. Dist. Com. 1, 1888.
- Tracy, Miss E.** Vis. Com. Dist. 11 (Bronx), 1902- ; Bronx Dist. Com., 1903-
- Treacy, R. S.** Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1901- , Ch'n, 1905.
- Treat, Edw. A. Dist. Com. 4, 1887; Dist. Com. 9, 1888.
- Trenholm, Miss M. de G.** Yorkville Dist. Com., 1907-

- Trent, Prof. W. P.**.....Dist. Com. 4 (Riverside), 1901-
Del. and Ch'n, 1902-6. , C C.
- Trimble, Mrs. A. W.**.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 5, 1890-1.
- Trimble, Richard**Dist. Com. 5, 1888-95.
- Trotter, Wm. J.**.....Sec. Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7.
- Troup, Miss A. G.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1900-1.
- Troy, Mrs. Anna Lee**....Harl. Dist. Com., 1905-
- Trudeau, E. L., M. D.**...C. P. T., 1902-
- Tucker, Mrs. Chas.**.....Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7.
- Tucker, Frank**Com. on Dep. Chil., 1902-3; Spec. Com. on
Winter Course, 1902-4; Com. on Soc. Res.,
1903- ; Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
- Tuckerman, Rev. G.**Dist. Com. 11 (Bronx), 1901-5, Vis. Com.,
1903-5.
- Tuckerman, Lucius**Orig. C. C. Vice-Pres.; C. C., 1882-5; Com.
on Vacancies, 1883-5; Com. on Mend., 1884-5;
Soc. Vice-Pres., 1887-90.
- Tully, F. W.**Chelsea Dist. Com., 1905.
- Turner, Herbert B.**.....C. C., 1888-1902; Soc. Vice-Pres., 1902; Com.
on Mend., 1888; Com. on Fin., 1888-9, Ch'n,
1889; Com. on Fin. and Mend., 1890-4, Ch'n,
1890-2; Com. on Legal Ques., 1892-1902,
Ch'n, 1895-1902.
- Turner, Mrs. Richard**....Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1901-2.
- Tuthill, E. R.**.....Dist. Com. 10 1890.
- Tuttle, Miss A.**F. V. Harl Dist. Com. 1906-
- Twigg, Miss Helen J.**...Bronx Dist. Com., 1906-
- Twombly, H. McK.**.....C. C., 1883-6; Com. on Fin., 1883-6; Soc
Vice-Pres., 1887-90.
- Twombly, Mrs. P. J.**.....F. V Dist Com. 7, 1888.
- Valentine, Miss F. V.**...F. V. River. Dist. Com., 1906-
- Valentine, Miss J.**.....See Cauldwell, Mrs. S. M.
- Valpy, Miss M.**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1900-1.
- Vanderpoel, John, M. D.**...Dist. Com. 6, 1893-5.
- Vanderpoel, S. O., M. D.**...President, 1882-6; Vice-Prest., 1886.
- Van Dyke, Miss**.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3 1897-8.
- Van Fleet, Rev. Frank**....York Dist. Com., 1903-5.
- Van Nest, Mrs.**Com. on Laundry, 1889.
- Van Orden, Mrs. A. S.**...Dist. Com. 11, 1897-1901.
- Van Patten, Mrs.**F. V. Dist. 4, 1888.
- Van Rensselaer, Miss K.**Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888; Ladies'
Aux Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90; Com. on Laun-
dry, 1891.

- Van Rensselaer, Kilian Dist. Com. 1, 1890-1.
- Van Rensselaer, M. M. D. Dist. Com. 8, 1883-6, Ch'n, 1885-6.
- Van Santvoord, R., M. D. Dist. Com. 10 1890.
- Van Valzah, W. W., M. D. Dist. Com. 9, 1885-6.
- Veiller, Lawrence**.....Director Dept. for Improvement of Social Conditions, 1907- ; Dist. Com. 3, 1892-4; Ten. House Com., 1898- ; advisory member *ex-off.* Exec. Com. (2d Sec.), C. P. T., Ten. House Com. and Com. on Mend., 1907-
- Vinton, C. C., M. D. Dist. Com. 3, 1888-90.
- Voris, J. R. Dist. Com. 4, 1903-4.
- Wachenheim, F. L., M. D.** C. P. T., 1902-
- Waddington, Miss Effie...Gram. Dist. Com., 1905.
- Waddington, Geo. Dist. Com. 1, 1889-1898.
- Waddington, Mrs. Geo.** Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1901-
- Wadsworth, R. C. W. C. P. T., 1902.
- Walbarst, Miss Sarah.... Dist. Com. 3, 1901-3.
- Wald, Miss Lillian D.**...C. P. T., 1902-1907; C. C., Exec. Com. (2d Sect.), 1907-
- Wales, Edw. H. Dist. Com. 7, 1891-5, Sec., 1891-3.
- Walker, Mrs. A. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Walker, Mrs. H. O. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90.
- Walker, John C. Dist. Com. 10, 1890-2, Sec. 1890.
- Waller, Frank Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7; Dist. Com. 4, 1888-9, Vice-Ch'n, 1888, C. C. Del., 1889.
- Warburg, Felix M.**....C. C., Exec. Com. (2d Sect.), 1907-
- Warburg, Paul M.**....C. C., 1904- ; Ch'n Com. on Pub. and Lib., 1904; Ch'n Com. on Library, 1905-
- Ward, Miss C. E. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90; Dist. Com. 6, 1891-3.
- Ward, John Seely** Dist. Com. 4 1889-90; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-9; C. P. T., 1906-
- Ward, Mrs. T. W. Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1901-7.
- Ware, Jas. E. Dist. Com. 9, 1889-90.
- Warner, C. H. Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1901-3.
- Warner, Mrs. Lucien C. ... Dist. Com. 10, 1890-5, Ladies' Com., 1890.
- Warren, John S., M. D. ... Dist. Com. 7, 1885-7.
- Washburn, Gratiot Dist. Com. 7, 1885-6.
- Washburn, W., M. D. Dist. Com. 14, 1884-7; Dist. Com., 5 1888-1901, C. C. Del., 1893-9; Com. on W. Y., 1893; Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1894-8.

- Waterbury, Charlotte A...Dist. Com. 1, 1900-3; Dist. Com. (Corlears), 1906-7.
- Waterhouse, Rev. Everett**Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1903-
- Waters, H. B., M. D.**....C. P. T. and Tub. Rel. Com., 1906-
- Watson, C. A.....Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-2.
- Watson, C. G.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Watson, C. W.**.....Com. on Laundry, 1906-
- Watson, Fred'kC. C. Del. Com. 3 and Com. on Dist. Work, 1888; Com. on W. Y., 1889.
- Watson, Mrs. W.....Sub. Com. Dist. 9, 1900-3.
- Webster, W. C.....Dist. Com. 9, 1896-7.
- Weed, Mrs. Wm. A.....F. V. Dist. 2, 1888; Dist. Com. 2, 1889.
- Weeks, Francis H.....C. C., 1884-1893; Dist. Com. 10, 1883-7, C. C., 1883-4, Ch'n, 1883-5; Com. on Fin., 1884-5, 1889; Com. on Fin. and Mend., 1890; Com. on Leg. Ques., 1884-5, 1891-3; Com. on Pub., 1884-5; Pres., 1885-7; Exec. Com., 1887-8; Vice-Pres., 1888; Ch'n Com. on Coöp., 1888; Dist. Com. 7, 1888; Com. on Vacancies, 1889.
- Weeks, W. Holden**.....Dist. Com. 6 (Chelsea), 1902- , Vice-Ch'n, 1903-05, Ch'n, 1906- , C. C. Del., 1903- ; Exec. Com., 1905-7; Com. on Leg. Ques., 1905-7; Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-
- Weisse, Faneuil D., M. D..Com. on Dist. Work, 1885-6; Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7, C. C. Del., 1885-6.
- Welborn, Luther S.....Dist. Com. 2, 1890-91.
- Weld, Francis M.**Com. on Emp. Bur. for Handicapped, 1906-
- Welles, Benj.**Dist. Com. 5 (Gram.), 1888- , Sec., 1889- , C. C. Del. 1902- ; Ch'n Com. on Cases in A. B. 1894-5; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-4.
- Welling, Miss E. G.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 7, 1889-90.
- Wells, Mrs. C. W.....Ladies' Com. Dist. 10, 1890.
- Welting, Miss E.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 7, 1888.
- West, Mrs. Geo. L.....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1902-4.
- West, Mrs. M.....Vis. Com. Dist. 4, 1903-4.
- West, W. E. M. D.**.....Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1899-
- Westbrooke, Miss E. L...Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 3, 1888.
- Weyl, Walter E.....Corlears Dist. Com., 1905.
- Wheeler, Miss Constance.See Johnson, Mrs. Burges.
- Wheeler, Miss E. B.....Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 4, 1888.

- Wheeler, Mrs. E. P. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 9, 1888, Ch'n Ladies' Com., 1889-91; Dist. Com. 9, 1891-1901, Ch'n Com. on Visitation and Treat., 1892-3; Vis. Com., 1896-1901, Ch'n, 1899-1901; Com. on Laundry, 1889-1900.
- Wheeler, Mrs. E. P. Yorkville Dist. Com., 1905-
- White, Alfred T. Ten. House Com. and Com. on Phil. Ed., 1903-
- White, Rev. Gaylord S. Dist. Com. 9 (York.), 1900- ; Tub. Relief Com., 1906.
- White, Mrs. Harriet M. R. Dist. Com. 10, 1890, 1892; Ch'n Ladies' Com., 1890; Cent. Aux. Com. of Ladies, 1890.
- White, Miss J. R. Dist. Com. 5, 1894-7.
- White, Miss M. F. Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville) and Vis. Com., 1899-1905; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-1.
- Whitfield, Mrs. E. A. Dist. Com. 10 1892-7.
- Whitlock, B. McE. Dist. Com. 12, 1883-7, Sec. and Treas., 1885-7; Treas. Dist. Com. 1, 1888-92; C. C., *ex-off.* (rep. S. C. A. A.), and Com. on Mend., 1890-2.
- Whitman, Mrs. Alfred. Dist. Com. 8, 1894-1901.
- Whitney, E. B. Ten. House Com., 1900-
- Whiton, Dr. Jas. M. Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1897- , Ch'n, 1903- , C. C. Del., 1901- ; Com. on Appeals, 1903-
- Whitridge, Fred. W. Dist. Com. 13, 1884-5.
- Whittle, Mrs. A. T. Dist. Com. 9 (Yorkville), 1898- ; Vis. Com., 1899-
- Wiegand, Henry K. Dist. Com. 3, 1889.
- Wilcox, Franklin K. York. Dist. Com., 1903-
- Wile, Dr. Ira S. Riverside Dist. Com., 1907-
- Wilde, Mrs. V. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 6, 1889-90.
- Wilhelm, Miss C. E. Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1900-4; Corlears Dist. Com., 1905.
- Wilkins, Warren E. Dist. Com. 3, 1890-4, Treas., 1891-2.
- Willard, David Dist. Com. 3, 1897-1902, Sec., 1899-1900.
- Willenbrock, Mrs. F. Vis. Com. Dist. 9, 1896-7.
- Williams, Arthur H. Dist. Com. 4, 1889.
- Williams, Miss E. S. Dist. Com. 3 (Corlears), 1896- ; Com. on Dist. Work, 1900-1.
- Williams, Mrs. Justus N. Ladies' Aux. Com. Dist. 10 (Harl.), 1903- ; F. V., 1906-
- Williams, Miss L. L. Cent. Aux. Com. of Wom. 1892-1901, Sec., 1897-8; Com. on W. R., 1894-1900.

- Williams, Miss S. E.**....Vis. Com. Dist. 7, 1897-
Williams, Rev. Theo. C.....Dist. Com. 11, 1885-6.
Willis, Wm. Henry.....Dist. Com. 10, 1885-7.
Wilmer, Wm. N......Dist. Com. 4, 1889.
Wilmerding, Lucius K....Dist. Com. 11, 1885-6.
Wilsey, F. D......Bronx Dist. Com., 1905-
Wilson, Mrs. F. A......Dist. Com. 9, 1900-3.
Wilson, Rev. J. A. B......Dist. Com. 4, 1893.
Winsor, WashingtonDist. Com. 10, 1891-2.
Wolcott, Mrs. Louise....Com. on Dist. Work, 1897-9; Dist. Com. 7
(Hon. Mem.), 1897-1903; Dist. Com. 4, 1898-
1901.
Wolff, A. R......C. C., 1898-1902; Com. on Fin. and Memb.,
1898-9; Dist. Com. 8 (Hudson), 1898-
; Ch'n Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900;
Ch'n Com. on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-
3; Com. on Coöp., 1901-3; Soc. Vice-Pres.,
1902-
Wolff, P......Vis. Com. Dist. 11, 1900-2.
Wood, J. Seymour.....Dist. Com. 5 1889-91.
Wood, L. H......Com. on Wayfarers' Lodge, 1899-1900; Com.
on Indus. Bldg. and W. Y., 1900-1.
Woodruff, Geo......F. V. Dist. 2, 1888.
Woodward, S. W......Char. Pub. Com., 1905-
Woolman, Mrs. F. C......Dist. Com. 5, 1893-7.
Woolston, H. B......F. V. River. Dist. Com., 1905-7.
Worcester, Mrs. Fran-
ces J......Dist. Com. 10 (Harlem), 1898-1903; Ladies'
Aux. Com., 1903-
Wray, J. H......Dist. Com. 10, 1894-5.
Wray, Mrs. J. H......Dist. Com. 10, 1893-1903.
Wright, Rev. M. St. C....Dist. Com. 10, 1890-91, C. C. Del., 1890,
Wyeth, Miss Annie.....Dist. Com. 10, 1894-1903.
Wyeth, Mrs. L. J......Cent. Aux. Com. of Women, 1906-
Yates, Mrs. Mary E.....F. V. Dist. 6, 1888.
York, John.....Dist. Com. 11, 1895-7.
Young, A. Murray.....Dist. Com. 5, 1889-90.
Young, G. W......Dist. Com. 8, 1897-8, 1901-3.
Young, Thomas S., Jr....Dist. Com. 11, 1885-7.
Younger, Miss M......Vis. Com. Dist. 3, 1898-1903.
Yule, Mrs. J......Vis. Com. Dist., 11, 1901-2.
Zabriskie, Andrew C.....Dist. Com. 9, 1886.
Zabriskie, Geo......Dist. Com. 4, 1889-90.
Zeller, Jos. F......Dist. Com. 4, 1883-4.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30

1907

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

October, 1907

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Robert C. Cornell
H. C. Fahnestock
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CENTRAL COUNCIL

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Vice-President.....	Otto T. Bannard
Treasurer.....	J. Pierpont Morgan
General Secretary.....	Edward T. Devine

Term Expires October, 1908

Miss Kate Bond, 230 West 59th Street	Harold Herrick, 46 Cedar Street
Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad Street	Charles E. Merrill, 44 East 23d Street
Homer Folks, 105 East 22d Street	Mrs. Wm. B. Rice, 17 West 16th Street
Edward S. Harkness, 26 Broadway	Mrs. James A. Scrymser, 107 E. 21st St.
Miss Lillian D. Wald, 265 Henry St.	

Term Expires October, 1909

Robert S. Brewster, 49 Wall St.	Frederic B. Jennings, 15 Broad St.
George L. Cheney, 131 East 57th St.	Edgar J. Levey, 562 West End Ave.
Charles F. Cox, Grand Central Station	I. N. Phelps Stokes, 100 William St.
T. C. Janeway, 46 West 48th Street	Paul M. Warburg, 52 William St.
Felix M. Warburg, 52 William St.	

Term Expires October, 1910

Otto T. Bannard, 26 Broad Street	Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, 125 E. 65th St.
Paul D. Cravath, 52 William Street	P. J. McCook, 15 William Street
Johnston de Forest, 30 Broad Street	Robert Grier Monroe, 26 Liberty Street
E. M. Grinnell, 36 East 50th Street	J. Pierpont Morgan, 23 Wall Street
Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Avenue	Mrs. H. O. Taylor, 5 East 61st Street

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Rev. O. G. Cocks, 61 Henry Street	Mrs. N. P. Schwerin, 2508 Broadway
W. Holden Weeks, 229 Broadway	Harris E. Adriaance, 122 East 36th St.
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Frederick Nathan, 162 West 86th St.	Albert E. Davis, 494 East 138th St.

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The Mayor of New York	The Commissioner of the Tenement House Department
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The Commissioner of Correction	Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Representative of Columbia University
The Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities	

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

October, 1907

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FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP.—Mrs. F. S. Lee, chairman; Robert W. de Forest, Harold Herrick, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, I. N. Phelps Stokes.

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LAUNDRY.—Miss Annie Stone, chairman; W. F. Brush, secretary; E. M. Grinnell, treasurer; Miss Louisa T. Caldwell, Miss Josephine F. Hamilton, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, C. W. Watson.

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COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR THE HANDICAPPED.—Dr. T. C. Janeway, chairman; W. Frank Persons, secretary; Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, Miss Clara Irwin, Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, W. Holden Weeks, Francis M. Weld.

COMMITTEE ON JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU.—Leonard E. Opdycke, chairman; Edward T. Devine, Johnston de Forest, Philip J. McCook, Robert Bruère, R. G. Welling.

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CHELSEA.—W. Holden Weeks, chairman and C. C. delegate; Rev. T. H. Sill, vice-chairman; W. H. Church, secretary; Rev. James Palmer, delegate to the Committee on District Work; Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Horace Clute, Rev. Robert Courtenay, Miss L. V. Day, Miss O. Elliott, Mrs. R. Hoffman, Miss W. Ives, Miss A. M. Kohlsaat, Miss A. H. Lusk, Mrs. D. Maloney, Mrs. W. E. Maynard, Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Miss Neilson, Miss E. C. Smith, Dr. E. F. Smith, Richard Treacy.

GRAMERCY.—Walter Large, chairman; Dr. S. H. Oppenheimer, vice-chairman; Benjamin Welles, secretary and C. C. delegate; Miss

Teresa O'Donohue, delegate to the Committee on District Work; Charles Wheeler Barnes, Miss Helen S. Bradley, Alfred Busselle, Mrs. R. C. Cornell, Miss A. B. Evans, Dr. Forbes Hawkes, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Miss M. E. Kelly, Mrs. Walter Large, Charles E. Merrill, Dr. C. G. Miller, Mrs. C. G. Miller, Miss H. S. Nichols, Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mrs. George Waddington.

HUDSON.—L. Lafin Kellogg, chairman; Frederick Nathan, secretary and C. C. delegate; Miss E. D. Morewood, delegate to the Committee on District Work; Dr. A. W. Baird, Barclay W. Bradley, Dr. Edward M. Foote, Mrs. F. H. Giddings, Mrs. L. Hunter, Mrs. Charles H. Israels, Mrs. E. Jacobs, Mrs. T. Kelly, Dr. T. W. Kilmer, C. F. McKenna, Mrs. C. F. McKenna, Dr. Alice F. Leader, Rev. Royal R. Miller, Mrs. M. C. Moore, Mrs. A. P. Morewood, W. Morgan, John J. Pulleyn, Miss L. Seaman, Rev. George Strong, Rev. Everett Waterhouse, Dr. W. E. West, A. R. Wolff.

KIPS BAY.—Dr. S. F. Hallock, chairman and C. C. delegate; Miss H. Lauterbach, secretary; Orin Baker, J. F. Boyle, C. W. Brazier, Miss E. B. Colles, Dr. Martin Downey, Joseph Everard, Miss Agnes L. Gifford, Miss E. L. Haines, Miss J. A. Hunt, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Miss A. B. Jennings, Miss L. L. Kane, Mrs. Alexander Lambert, Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, Dr. L. H. Shearer. Visitation Committee.—Mrs. Alexander Lambert, chairman; Miss K. B. Lockwood, secretary; Miss Minnie Friedman, Miss Helen Lauterbach, Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, Miss Gertrude O'Connor, Miss Williams.

RIVERSIDE.—Robert S. Brewster, chairman and C. C. delegate; Prof. Wm. P. Trent, vice-chairman; B. W. Bradley, secretary; Mrs. A. M. Donelle, Rev. D. Griffiths-Baines, Mrs. Edgar J. Levey, Dr. M. P. Petrie, Mrs. Jas. H. Robinson, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Miss Amy Schussler, Mrs. N. P. Schwerin, Prof. J. T. Shotwell, Prof. D. S. Snedden. Friendly Visitors.—Miss S. P. Barnes, Mrs. A. M. Donelle, Mrs. E. M. Fowler, Miss Kate Fowler, Mrs. Harris, Miss E. G. Herzfeld, Miss G. S. King, Miss Agnes Opdyke, Dr. M. P. Petrie, Miss A. H. Rankin, Mrs. N. P. Schwerin, Miss M. Speed, Mrs. S. E. Tenney, Miss Valentine.

YORKVILLE.—Harris E. Adriance, chairman and C. C. delegate; Redmond Keating, vice-chairman; J. S. Roberts, second vice-chairman; Mrs. E. E. Dreyfous, secretary; Miss E. M. Clark, delegate to Committee on District work; Miss M. Anderson, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Jas. A. Burden, Jr., Miss Clara Byrnes, assistant secretary; Mrs. Charles M. Clark, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, J. I. Daly, Miss S. B. Dodd, Hamilton R. Fairfax, Ralph Folks, Miss Margaret W. Hall, Mrs. B. Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Dr. Emil Kober, J. Meehan, J. A. McGrath, Dr. I. L. Nascher, Miss M. S. Pullman, J. E. T. Rutter, Mrs. H. O. Taylor, Miss M. de G. Trenholm, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler, Rev. G. S. White, Mrs. A. T. Whittle, F. A. Wilcox. Visitation Committee.—Miss E. M. Clark, chairman; Mrs. H. O. Taylor, Miss M. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Arnold, Mrs. C. M. Clark, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Miss S. B. Dodd, Miss Margaret W. Hall, Miss M. S. Pullman, Miss M. de G. Trenholm, Mrs. A. T. Whittle.

HARLEM.—Dr. Jas. M. Whiton, chairman and C. C. delegate; Dr. Geo. H. Godson, secretary; Joseph W. Brunt, Dr. Geo. T. Chase, Dr. Chas. A. Clinton, Mrs. Jas. D. Cumming, Frank P. Cunnion, Mrs. Eugene Curtis, Sister Rose Dittrich, Miss S. H. Ford, Miss Emma Haendle, Dr. Edward W. Hall, Edward E. Jones, Rev. Jas. L. Lasher, George C. Lay, Mrs. Chas. H. MacLean, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, J. N. Martin, Miss Ellen S. Marvin, Mrs. J. McCauley, Dr. Edward W. Perkins, Miss Mildred Pew, Maurice G. Power, Elmore E. Sanborn, Mrs. Elmore E. Sanborn, Rev. J. F. Scott, Mrs. Geo. A. Spalding, Miss Frances Stevens, Mrs. Henry W. Troy, Dr. David W. Tovey, Mrs. Justis N. Williams, Mrs. Frances J. Worcester.

BRONX.—A. E. Davis, acting chairman and C. C. delegate; Mrs. H. Stanley Taylor, secretary; Mrs. Ira G. Lane, delegate to the Committee on District Work; John E. Barry, Mrs. C. B. Chave, A. P. Dienst, Miss Harriet Forbes, Eugene G. Gwyre, Mrs. W. F. Johnes, Miss Harriet M. Johnson, Mrs. Charles B. Lawson, Lawrence Leib, Dr. S. C. Minor, Mrs. J. Pennington, J. T. Smith, Olin J. Stephens, Miss Julia Stephenson, James Tomkins, Miss E. Tracy, Miss Helen Twigg.

STAFF OF THE
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OCTOBER, 1907

STAFF OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OCTOBER, 1907

The date after each name indicates the year of original connection with the Society

GENERAL OFFICES

EDWARD T. DEVINE...1896.....GENERAL SECRETARY
Cornell College, B.A. 1887, M.A. 1890, LL.D. 1904; Univ. of Halle, 1890-91; Univ. of Pa., Ph.D. 1895.

Editor CHARITIES, 1897—; director N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1904-07.

President N. C. C. C., 1906; special representative of the American National Red Cross in charge of San Francisco relief, April-July, 1906.

Schiff Professor of Social Economy, Columbia University, 1905—; president Section V, International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908; member board of directors National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Child Labor Committee, Co-operative Social Settlement Society.

Author of Economics, The Practice of Charity, The Principles of Relief, Efficiency and Relief, editorials in CHARITIES, conference papers, and magazine articles.

EMILY J. ADAMS...1891.....SECRETARY TO THE GEN'L SEC'Y
Stenographer, Central Office, 1891-1901, 1904-7.

W. FRANK PERSONS...1900.....ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Cornell College, Ph.B. 1900; Harvard Law School, LL.B. 1905.
Assistant editor CHARITIES, 1900-2; assistant secretary, September, 1902, January, 1907—.

Assistant secretary N. C. C. C., 1903, N. Y. State Conference, 1902.

N. C. C. C. Committee on Needy Families, 1908; Committee on Exhibition of Congestion; resident Greenwich House.

BESSIE S. O'CONNOR...1903.....SECRETARY TO THE ASS'T SEC'Y
Stenographer: Investigation Bureau, 1903; Chelsea District, 1903-05; Riverside District, 1905-06; School of Philanthropy, 1906; Central Office, 1907.

LOUISE F. FORD (MRS.)...1888.....RECEPTION AGENT
 Assistant reception agent, 1888-90; agent Fourth District, 1890-91; reception agent, 1898—.
 Reception agent and supervisor of visitors, The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1891-98.

FLORENCE MASTERTON...1895.....ASS'T RECEPTION AGENT
 Identification clerk, Registration Bureau, 1895-1907.

IDA SCHICKLER...1905.....STENOGRAPHER
 Stenographer, Registration Bureau, 1905-07.

SARAH F. BURROWS...1888.....SUPERVISOR OF CASE-WORK
 Graduate Indiana State Normal School.
 Assistant agent Sixth District, 1888-93; agent Eighth (Hudson) District, 1893-1907; San Francisco relief work, July and August, 1906; acting investigating agent, June-September, 1907; supervisor of case-work, May, 1907—.

LILIAN BRANDT...1902.....SECRETARY, BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 Wellesley, B.A. 1895, M.A. 1901; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1902.
 Statistician, Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1902-4; secretary Committee on Social Research, 1905—.
 Secretary Section V, International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908; member N. C. C. C. Committee on Statistics, 1905—; Advisory Committee of the Alliance Employment Bureau.
 Author of Social Aspects of Tuberculosis, The National Tuberculosis Directory, Family Desertion, conference papers, and articles in CHARITIES and other magazines.

ETHEL M. DIXON...1905...ASSISTANT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 Wellesley, B.A. 1903; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1905.

REGINA O'ROURKE...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

ORLANDO FAULKLAND LEWIS...1905...SEC'Y FINANCE COMMITTEE
 Tufts College, B.A. 1895, M.A. 1897; Univ. of Pa., Ph.D. 1900; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1905.
 Superintendent Joint Application Bureau, 1905-07.
 Chairman N. Y. State Conference Committee on Vagrancy and Homelessness, 1907; member N. C. C. C. Committee on State Supervision, 1908; assistant secretary, Mayor's Hospital Commission, 1907—; lecturer, public lecture system of N. Y. Board of Education, 1905—.
 Author of Vagrancy in the United States, conference papers, and magazine articles on social subjects.

W. B. HARTE (MRS.)...1889.....ASS'T, BUREAU OF APPEALS
Assistant to Central Office agent, 1889-93; assistant, Appli-
cation Bureau, 1893-94; assistant registrar, 1894-1907.

HARRIET L. ALTON...1901.....ASSISTANT, BUREAU OF APPEALS
Clerk; Library and office of CHARITIES, 1901-2; Cashier's office,
1902-07.

CATHARINE WHITTAKER...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

ALOYSE B. STRICKLAND...1903.....CASHIER
Assistant Cashier, 1903-07.

CHARLOTTE H. MOORE...1901.....ASSISTANT CASHIER
Clerk, Cashier's office, 1901-07.

ISABELLE GRAHAM...1907.....MESSENGER

PAUL LEROY VOGT...1907.....AGENT BUREAU OF SUPPLIES
Univ. of Chicago, B.A. 1903; Univ. of Pa., Ph.D. 1907.
Resident, Gordon House and People's Home Settlement,
1904-05.

CLARA MORTON...1903.....ASSISTANT IN CENTRAL OFFICE
Clerk, Joint Application Bureau, 1903-04; Central Office,
1904—.

MARY E. DAVID (MRS.)...1903.....EDITOR CHARITIES DIRECTORY
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1904.

EDNA MORTON...1905.....TELEPHONE OPERATOR
Clerk, Registration Bureau, 1905; Central Office, 1906—.

ESTELLE D. BARIT...1907.....MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR

ELIZABETH KELLER...1907.....MESSENGER, CENTRAL OFFICE

JOSEPH O'CONNOR...1907.....MESSENGER, CENTRAL OFFICE

BUREAU OF ADVICE AND INFORMATION

W. FRANK PERSONS.....SECRETARY
See page 233.

A. R. SCHORER...1907.....INVESTIGATOR
University of Wisconsin, B.A. 1906; N. Y. School of Philan-
thropy, 1906-07.

Bureau of Supplies, May-August, 1907.

Agent The Organized Charities Society, New Rochelle, 1906-07.
Resident Union Settlement; secretary The Organized Char-
ities Society of New Rochelle.

MABEL N. ISAAC...1900.....STENOGRAPHER
Stenographer, Investigation Bureau, 1900-07.

HELEN F. MARTIN...1904.....CLERK
Clerk, Mendicancy Bureau, 1904-07.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LAWRENCE VEILLER...1898.....DIRECTOR
College of the City of New York, B.A. 1890.
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1898; assistant agent and agent
First District, 1898; secretary Tenement House Com-
mittee, 1898-1900, 1901-02, 1904; director Department for
the Improvement of Social Conditions, 1907—.
Secretary N. Y. State Tenement House Commission, 1900-01;
first deputy-commissioner N. Y. City Tenement House
Department, 1902-03; secretary N. Y. City Club, 1904-07.
Member board of directors, Metropolitan Parks Association,
Playground Association of America; member Advisory
Committee, Alliance Employment Bureau.
Publications: The Tenement House Problem (co-author); First
Report of the Tenement House Department of the City of
New York; various reports and articles.

MINA L. ACTON...1901.....SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1901; 1903-04.
Assistant reception agent, 1901-04; office assistant, Depart-
ment for the Improvement of Social Conditions, 1907—.
Statistical work for the Federation of Churches and the Ten-
ement House Commission, 1898-1901; assistant in office
of the secretary of the City Club, 1904-07.

KATHRYN M. CONSIDINE...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

JAMES FORBES...1898.....SPECIAL AGENT, COM. ON MENDICANCY
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1898; assistant agent, First Dis-
trict, 1898-99, agent 1899-1901; special officer Committee
on Mendicancy, 1901-02; special agent, Mendicancy Bu-
reau, 1902-1907. Special investigator, Pittsburg Survey.

EMILY WAYLAND DINWIDDIE...1901...SEC'Y TENEM'T HOUSE COM.
Peace Collegiate Institute, B.A. 1898; N. Y. School of Philan-
thropy, 1901; graduate work, Univ of Pa., 1903-04.
Visitor Investigation Bureau, assistant district agent and
acting agent, 1901-02; editor Charities Directory for 1903;
assistant secretary Tenement House Committee, 1904-5;
secretary, 1905—.

Investigator, N. J. State Bd. of Children's Guardians, 1900-01; inspector and assistant in First Deputy Commissioner's office, Tenement House Department, 1903; special investigator for Octavia Hill Association, Philadelphia, 1903-04. Author of *The Tenants' Manual*, *Housing Conditions in Philadelphia*, articles in *CHARITIES* and other magazines.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PAUL KENNADAY...1903.....SECRETARY
Yale, B. A. 1895; N. Y. Law School, LL.B. 1897.

Board of managers, Greenwich House and Northern Dispensary; Committees of the Metropolitan Parks Association, The Consumers' League, The Exhibition of Congestion; treasurer Inter-collegiate Socialist Society; chairman Sociological Section, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1907; secretary Section V, International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908.

FRANK A. MANN...1905.....ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Hampden Sidney College, B.A. 1903; M.A. 1904.
Visitor Joint Application Bureau, 1905-06; assistant secretary Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1906—.

GENEVIEVE WILSON...1906.....VISITING NURSE
Graduate St. Luke's Hospital Training School, Denver, 1897; three years' study in Europe.
Red Cross nurse at Charleston, S. C., during the Spanish-American War; army nurse at Chickamauga, Ga., Manila, P. I., Nagasaki, Japan, San Francisco, Cal., Fort Bayard, N. M., 1897-1902; sanitary inspector for the Civic Sanitation Association of the Oranges, N. J., 1902-03.
Resident Warren Goddard House, 1906—; visiting nurse Tuberculosis clinic, Bellevue Out-Patient Department, 1906—.

JAS. JENKINS, JR...1907.....SUPERVISOR EXHIBITS AND LECTURES
Univ. of Mich., 1894; Zurich, 1903; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906-07.
Resident Greenwich House, 1906—.

ETHEL G. DORAN...1906.....STENOGRAPHER
Stenographer, Central Office and Gramercy District, 1906-07.

MILDRED E. KEATING...1907.....CLERK

HELEN SMITH (MRS.)...1907.....SUPERINTENDENT DAY CAMP
State registered nurse; head nurse Roosevelt Hospital, 1904-07.

JOHN MARTIN CAESAR...1907.....CLERK DAY CAMP

JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU *

CHARLES K. BLATCHLY.....SUPERINTENDENT

FREDERICK LUNDBERG...1888.....NIGHT AGENT
 Superintendent Wood-Yard, 1889-90; assistant agent and agent
 Third District, 1890-91; agent First District, 1891-93;
 superintendent Joint Application Bureau, 1893; night
 agent, 1893—.

Officer of The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-
 dren, 1876-87.

LOUISA HELENA PIECHA...1897.....ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
 Interviewer, 1897-1904; acting assistant superintendent, 1904-
 06; assistant superintendent, 1906-7; acting superin-
 tendent, October, 1907.

MYRA A. KETCHAM...1903.....INTERVIEWER AND STENOGRAPHER

CARRIE W. MCKENZIE..1905.....INTERVIEWER AND STENOGRAPHER

CHARLOTTE M. PFEIFFER...1906.....INTERVIEWER AND STENOGR
 Stenographer, Association for Improving the Condition of the
 Poor, 1905.

BERKELEY GREENE TOBEY...1906.....VISITOR
 N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
 Cashier, Charity Organization Society, 1906-07.

HENRY VAN ZAND...1904.....HOLIDAY AGENT
 Slocum Relief work, 1904; Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1904-
 05; assistant Mendicancy Bureau, 1905-06; special agent,
 Joint Application Bureau, 1905—.

LAURETTA TOBEN...1906.....MESSENGER

REGISTRATION BUREAU

ELLA I. SCOTT...1882.....REGISTRAR
 Clerk, 1882-88; registrar, 1888—.
 N. Y. State Conference Committee on Care of the Poor in
 their Homes, 1907.

KATHERINE B. MARKS...1882.....IDENTIFICATION CLERK

ELIZABETH HAUFF...1905.....IDENTIFICATION CLERK
 Stenographer, 1905-06; identification clerk, 1906—.

*See Page 84.

LOUISE B. LAMBERT...	1906.....	CLERK
DANELLA SUTHERLAND...	1906.....	CLERK
TERESA PORTER...	1905.....	CLERK
ANNA M. WAITE...	1907.....	CLERK
ROBERT MCCARTHY...	1906.....	CLERK
O. B. HERVEY...	1905.....	DISTRICT MESSENGER
Office man, 1905-06; bookkeeper, Laundry, 1906-07.		

INVESTIGATION BUREAU

EDITH L. JARDINE...	1904.....	INVESTIGATING AGENT
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1903-04, 1904-05.		
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1904-05; agent Bronx District, 1905-07.		
Settlement and church work in London for two years; assistant agent, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 1902-04.		
JOHN H. ROBB...	1898.....	VISITOR
Visitor: Investigation Bureau, 1898-1900, 1904—; Committee on Dependent Children, 1900-03; emergency relief in Paterson, N. J., 1903; Slocum Relief work, 1904; assistant agent First District, 1904.		
LULU VITTOZZI (MRS.)...	1899.....	INTERPRETER AND VISITOR
JESSIE C. SLEET...	1900.....	NURSE AND VISITOR
Graduate Provident Hospital, Chicago, 1896.		
Advisory Board, Hope Day Nursery for Colored Children.		
BESSIE DE KOSTER...	1900.....	VISITOR
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1903-04.		
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1900-03; assistant agent First and Ninth Districts, 1903-04; Slocum Relief work, 1904; Investigation Bureau, 1904—.		
Board of Managers N. Y. Magdalen Benevolent Society, chairman Guardian Committee; girls' club and other social work in connection with Vermilye Chapel.		
ADELAIDE JANSSEN (MRS.)...	1904.....	VISITOR
HELEN G. TIMKO (MRS.)...	1905.....	INTERPRETER AND VISITOR
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.		
Settlement work in connection with East Side House and Normal College Alumnae House.		

- ALICE MOORE WICKENDEN...1907.....VISITOR
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
- ROBERTA HOKE KER...1907.....VISITOR
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
Investigator, Department for the Improvement of Social Con-
ditions, August, 1907.
- LYDIA ELLISON SAYER...1907.....VISITOR
Vassar, B.A. 1907; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
- KATHARINE KIRCHHERR...1902.....CLERK
- FANNY GERTRUDE EARLE...1902.....STENOGRAPHER
Stenographer: First District, 1902-04; Greenwich District,
1904-05; Mendicancy Bureau, 1905; Investigation Bureau,
1905—.
- MAE E. HULSE...1907.....STENOGRAPHER
- ADOLPHINE SONNEBORN...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

THE DISTRICTS

- EMMA A. MCCUTCHEON (MRS.)...1891...AGENT GREENWICH DIST.
Visitor and substitute assistant agent, 1891; agent Second
(Greenwich) District, July, 1891—.
- SOPHIE PALMER FOOTE...1906.....ASSISTANT AGENT
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1906-07; assistant agent Hudson
District, 1907.
Club Work, Union Settlement.
- FLORENCE LEE (MRS.)...1907.....NURSE
See page 241.
- ROMA GIANNINI...1906.....STENOGRAPHER
- A. M. DECKER...1892.....AGENT CORLEARS DISTRICT
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1903-04.
Assistant agent Third District, 1892-94; agent Third (Cor-
lears) District, 1894—.
- ALDA L. ARMSTRONG...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
Assistant agent, Baltimore Charity Organization Society, 1905-
07; resident Lawrence House, Baltimore, 1904-07.

JULIA G. HANNAN...1907.....NURSE
State registered nurse; graduate Presbyterian Hospital Training School, 1907.

KATHRYN V. ROTCHFORD...1903.....STENOGRAPHER
Messenger, Registration Bureau, 1903; stenographer, 1905; stenographer, Corlears District, 1906—.
Stenographer, St. John's Guild, 1906.

ELIZA FISHER...1884.....AGENT CHELSEA DISTRICT
Assistant agent, Second, Eighth, Fifth, and Tenth Districts, 1884-85; agent Sixth (Chelsea) District, 1885—.
Reformatory and church work, and private almoner, previous to 1884.

NELLY GRATTAN MORTON...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
Univ. of Tennessee, B.S. 1900; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1907.
Visitor Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 1907.
Resident Warren Goddard House.

MARY EMMA CAMERON...1906.....NURSE
State registered nurse; Graduate Bellevue Hospital Training School, 1886.
Associate editor, American Journal of Nursing, 1905—.

ALICE I. DUNDAS...1906.....STENOGRAPHER

MINERVA D. HENRY...1889.....AGENT GRAMERCY DISTRICT
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1903-04.
Assistant agent Tenth District, 1889-91; agent Fifth (Gramercy) District, 1891—.

EDNA J. WAKEFIELD...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
Adelphi College; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906-07.

FLORENCE LEE (MRS.)...1907.....NURSE
State registered nurse; graduate Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, 1892.
Nurse, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, 1898-1900; dietitian, N. Y. City Department of Public Charities, 1901-06.

CLARA E. KNECHT...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

- ANNE STUART BUSSELL...1904.....AGENT HUDSON DISTRICT
 State registered nurse; graduate Newton (Mass.) Hospital Training School, 1893; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
 Nurse, Hudson District, 1904-07.
 Head nurse: Presbyterian Hospital, 1893-99; operating pavilion, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1900-01; emergency ward, matron of dispensary and teacher, Presbyterian Hospital, 1901-04.
 Secretary, Association of Graduate Nurses of Manhattan and Bronx; chairman, Committee on Lectures and Papers, N. Y. County Nurses' Association.
 Author of articles in The American Journal of Nursing.
- OLIVE CROSBY...1906.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1906; assistant agent Chelsea District, 1906-07.
 Social work in connection with the Church of the Ascension, Boston, previous to 1906.
- MAUDE WILSON...1906.....STENOGRAPHER
- FRANCES ENSWORTH HUBBELL...1901..AGENT KIPS BAY DISTRICT
 Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1901-02; assistant agent Eighth District, 1902-03; agent Kips Bay District, 1905—.
 Assistant superintendent N. Y. State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, 1903-05.
 Author of newspaper articles.
- SARA THURSTON DISSOSWAY...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906.
 Resident, Trained Christian Helpers, Brooklyn, 1904-06; visitor, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 1906-07.
- MAY A. CARDOZA...1905.....STENOGRAPHER
- CAROLINE GOODYEAR...1899.....AGENT RIVERSIDE DISTRICT
 (On leave of absence in 1907-08, holding a research fellowship in the N. Y. School of Philanthropy.)
 N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1901; afternoon course, 1903-04; special investigation, 1905; fellow, 1907-08.
 Visitor, Investigation Bureau, 1899; assistant agent Ninth District, 1899-1900; agent Fourth District, 1900-04, Riverside District, 1905—.
 Report on Habits in Regard to the Purchase and Management of Food in Tenement Families; paper, The Standard of Living, N. Y. State Conference, 1906.

MARY BROWN SUMNER...1906.....ACTING AGENT
 Barnard College, B.A. 1900; graduate work, Columbia Univ.,
 1905-06; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906.
 Assistant agent Riverside District, 1906-07.

ADA H. RANKIN...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Graduate Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School, 1898; N.
 Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906-07.
 Assistant agent Greenwich District, June-August, 1907.
 Director of kindergarten, 1898-1906; resident Jewish settle-
 ment, 1904-06; supervisor Vacation School, 1906; in Cin-
 cinnati.

LILLIAN A. COLGAN...1906.....STENOGRAPHER

FRANCES P. STRICKLAND (MRS.)...1890...AGENT YORKVILLE DIST.
 Clerk and visitor, Registration Bureau and several districts,
 1890; assistant agent Second District, 1890; clerk, Regis-
 tration Bureau, 1890-91; agent First District, 1891, Third
 District, 1891-93; senior assistant Application Bureau,
 1893-95; agent, Joint Application Bureau, 1895-96; deputy
 superintendent, 1896-97, superintendent, 1897-1904; agent
 Yorkville District, 1904—.
 W. C. T. U. work previous to 1890.

EDITH A. PUNNETT...1906.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1906; assistant agent Yorkville
 District, 1906—.

ANNA R. ROBINSON...1903.....STENOGRAPHER

HELEN M. PATTERSON...1902.....AGENT HARLEM DISTRICT
 State registered nurse; graduate N. Y. City Hospital Training
 School, 1895; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1904.
 Visitor, Investigation Bureau, 1902; assistant agent, Harlem
 District, 1902-06; agent, 1906—.
 Nurse N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, 1896; head nurse, City Hos-
 pital, Blackwell's Island, 1899-1902.

GENEVIEVE M. SCOVILLE.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Syracuse Univ., B.L. 1898; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1904.
 Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1904, 1905-06; assistant agent
 Hudson and Riverside Districts, 1904-05; assistant agent
 Harlem District, 1906—.

ISABELLE SCHWARZ...1902.....STENOGRAPHER

IDA KLEMME...1905.....AGENT BRONX DISTRICT
 Educated in Germany; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906.
 Visitor Investigation Bureau, 1905-07; assistant agent Bronx
 District, January-September, 1907.

EUDORA I. DAVIES...1907.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Graduate of the Baptist Training School, Philadelphia, 1902;
 N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906-07.
 Church visitor, 1902-07.

HELEN VERONICA BRYAN...1902.....STENOGRAPHER

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR THE HANDICAPPED

JESSIE INNELA BELYEA...1905.....AGENT
 Graduate Massachusetts General Hospital Training School,
 1899; McLean Hospital for Insane, 1901; N. Y. School of
 Philanthropy, 1905-06.
 Visitor. Investigation Bureau, 1905-06; special investigator,
 1906-07.
 Investigator, Pa. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
 Children, 1906.

HENRY V. DUNN...1905.....ASSISTANT AGENT
 Stenographer, Mendicancy Bureau, 1905-07.

C. BEATRICE MASSON...1907.....STENOGRAPHER
 Stenographer, Bronx District, 1907.

WOOD YARD

FRANK L. HEBBERD...1898.....SUPERINTENDENT

ALGERNON A. JONES...1897.....CLERK

LAUNDRY

M. ANTOINETTE WILLIAMS (MRS.)...1902.....SUPERINTENDENT
 Interviewer, Joint Application Bureau, 1902; Assistant super-
 intendent, 1902-04; superintendent, Laundry, 1904—.

EVELYN GORHAM...1907.....CASHIER

MARI VITORISZ...1901.....FOREWOMAN

KATHERINE A. MORAN...1904.....LISTER

ERNESTINE C. JORNS...1903.....PACKER

PENNY PROVIDENT FUND

CHARLES GOLDEN...1888.....:.....SECRETARY
Office boy, 1888-90; assistant, 1890-1906; secretary, 1906—.

THOMAS J. DE VENS...1907.....CLERK

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY*

SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY...1907.....DIRECTOR
Univ. of Pa., Ph.B. 1889; Univ. of Halle, Ph.D. 1892.
Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Pa., 1896-1907; commissioner
of education, Porto Rico, 1902-04; secretary National
Child Labor Committee, 1904-07.

Professor of Social Legislation, Columbia University; vice-
chairman, National Child Labor Committee; member
Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children,
advisory board National Consumers' League, Englewood
Bureau of Associated Relief, Alliance Employment Bureau,
N. Y. Child Labor Committee.

Author of Price Movements of the Precious Metals since
1850, Social Reform Work in Philadelphia, Railway
Labor in the United States, Education in Porto Rico,
conference papers, monographs, and magazine articles.

ROSWELL CHENEY MCCREA...1907.....ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Haverford College, B.A. 1897; Cornell Univ., M.A. 1900; Univ.
of Pa., Ph.D. 1901.

Professor of Economics and Sociology, Bowdoin College,
1903-07.

Author of reports, reviews, and articles on economic and
sociological subjects, in technical journals and govern-
ment publications.

BELL V. PICKETT...1907.....STENOGRAPHER

HELEN PAGE BATES (MRS.)...1906.....LIBRARIAN
Wellesley B.A. 1883; Univ. of Wisconsin, Ph.D. 1896; N. Y.
School of Philanthropy, 1902.

Columbia University Library, 1884-5; headworker Unity Set-
tlement, Minneapolis, 1899-1901; associate headworker
College Settlement, Philadelphia, 1901-02; Associate
Sociological Librarian N. Y. State Library, 1902-06.

ELSIE BOGART SANGER...1906.....ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Clerk, Charities Directory, 1906; assistant librarian, 1906—.

GERTRUDE GRAY...1907.....CLERK IN LIBRARY

*For complete list of lecturers and teachers see Year-Book of the School.

CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS

EDWARD T. DEVINE.....EDITOR
See page 233.

PAUL U. KELLOGG...1902.....MANAGING EDITOR
DIRECTOR PITTSBURG SURVEY
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1902; graduate courses, School
of Political Science, Columbia University, 1902-5.
Reporter and city editor, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Daily Tele-
graph, 1898-1902.
Assistant secretary N. C. C. C., 1904, 1905; N. Y. State Con-
ference, 1903.
Board of Managers Co-operative Social Settlement; member
Committee for Improving the Industrial Condition of the
Negro in New York; Educational Committee, Association
of Neighborhood Workers.

MARGARET MAYERS...1904..SEC'Y TO THE MANAGING EDITOR

ARTHUR P. KELLOGG...1903.....BUSINESS MANAGER
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1903.
Five years' newspaper experience in Michigan and Chicago.
Assistant editor, 1903-06; business manager, 1906—.
Assistant secretary N. C. C. C., 1906, 1907; N. Y. State Con-
ference, 1904, 1905; member Press Committee N. C. C.
C., 1908.

GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR...1905.....WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE
Harvard, B.A. 1903.
Associated Press reporter, Assembly, N. Y. Legislature, 1904;
associate editor *The Commons*, 1904-05.
Resident Chicago Commons; secretary Playground Associa-
tion of Chicago; secretary Chicago Federation of Settle-
ments; member executive committee, Seventeenth Ward
Community Club; City Club Committee on Buildings;
Committee on Legislation, Illinois State Conference, 1908.
Author of magazine articles.

LEWIS E. PALMER...1906.....EDITORIAL STAFF
Cornell Univ., B.A. 1905; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1906.

BELLE LINDNER ISRAELS (MRS. C. H.)...1906...EDITORIAL STAFF
Assistant to Committee on Entertainments and Exhibitions,
Educational Alliance; publicity work for the United
Hebrew Charities; previous to 1906.
Assistant secretary, N. Y. State Conference, 1906, 1907; board
of directors Council of Jewish Women, board of directors
and executive committee, Travellers' Aid Society; board
of governors, Prospect House, Yonkers; executive com-
mittee Women's Conference, Society for Ethical Culture;
chairman committee on Lakeview Home for Girls.
Author of magazine articles on social subjects.

KATHERINE LETITIA MAURICE (MRS.)...1906...EDITORIAL STAFF

ARTHUR HUNTINGTON GLEASON...1907.....EDITORIAL STAFF
Yale, B.A. 1901.

Six years' newspaper and magazine experience.

Settlement work in connection with Christodora House, 1903-7.

NORVAL D. KEMP...1907...EDITOR WHO'S WHO IN SOCIAL WORK
Four years' experience in compilation of city and national directories.

HAROLD M. FINLEY...1907.....EDITORIAL STAFF
Yale, B.A. 1906.

Investigation and statistical work for the Federation of Churches, 1906-07.

MARION P. SHERWOOD...1907.....EDITORIAL STAFF
Stenographer Western Office of CHARITIES, April-July, 1907.
Resident Greenwich House, 1907—.

FRANCIS H. MCLEAN...1907.....FIELD SEC., FIELD DEPARTMENT
Univ. of California, B.A. 1892; graduate work, Johns Hopkins Univ., 1894, Columbia Univ., 1895, Univ. of Pa., 1897.
Assistant secretary, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 1898-1900; special agent, Committee of Fifty; general secretary, Montreal Charity Organization Society, 1900-02; general district secretary Chicago Bureau of Charities, 1902-05; superintendent Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 1905-7; superintendent, Rehabilitation Committee, San Francisco, 1906; resident in settlements in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago.
Chairman N. Y. State Conference Committee on the Care of the Poor in their Homes, 1907; member N. C. C. C. Committee on Needy Families, 1908; Advisory Committee, Asacog House; Committee on Exhibit of Congestion; chairman Committee on International Relations, National Consumers' League.

Author of monographs, conference papers, and magazine articles on social subjects.

FRIEND PITTS...1903.....ADVERTISING MANAGER
Fourteen years' experience as solicitor and advertising manager.

CONSTANCE DAVIS LEUPP...1907.....CIRCULATION MANAGER
Bryn Mawr, B.A. 1903; N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 1907.
Clerk, University of Chicago Press, 1906-07.

JOSEPHINE CROWLEY...1904.....SUBSCRIPTION CLERK
Telephone operator, 1904; subscription clerk, 1904—.

- EDNA D. STRICKLAND...1907.....CASHIER
- KATHRYN M. KEIL...1902.....STENOGRAPHER
Stenographer: Chelsea District, 1902-06; Central Office,
1906-07.
- EDITH E. RICHMOND...1905.....STENOGRAPHER
Stenographer, Registration Bureau, 1905-07.
- BERTHA A. PEPPEAR...1907.....STENOGRAPHER
Assistant superintendent, Dorothea Dix House, Boston, 1896-7.
- EDITH MAYNARD REYNOLDS...1907.....STENOG., WESTERN OFFICE
Mt. Holyoke, B.A. 1890; special student, Univ. of Chicago,
1895.
- DAISY MIER...1907.....COPYIST
- LOUISE A. SEIFFERTH...1907.....RECEPTION CLERK
Mailing clerk and multigraph operator, January-September,
1907.
- LOUISE BARTHOLOW.....MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR
Resident Richmond Hill House, Little Italy Neighborhood
House, and Greenwich House, 1904-07.
- WILLIAM REAGAN...1906.....MAILING CLERK
Office boy, Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis,
1906-07.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
LISTS OF CONTRIBUTORS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT FUNDS

On September 30, 1907.

Legacies, Memorial Funds, etc.	\$177,230.43
U. C. B. Maintenance Fund.	28,000.00
Library Endowment Fund.	2,289.34
Carnegie Fresh Air Fund.	5,000.00
Kennedy Endowment Fund, School of Philanthropy.....	250,000.00
	\$462,519.77

INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT FUNDS.

U. C. B. Maintenance Fund, in control of Trustees (par value).	\$28,000.00
Industrial Building.	56,935.72
Northern Pacific R. R. bonds (par \$11,000, 4%).....	11,588.75
Third Ave. R. R. bonds (par \$10,000, 4%).....	10,125.00
N. Y. Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. bonds (par \$10,000, 4%)	9,653.75
Hackensack Water Co. bonds (par \$9,000, 4%) }	
N. Y. and N. J. R. R. bonds (par \$2,500 5%)	10,000.00
N. Y. City bond (par \$3,000, 3%).....	2,992.50
Provident Loan Society.	328,175.00
Mortgage at 5%.	5,000.00
Balance uninvested, September 30, 1907.....	49.05
	\$462,519.77

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ending September 30, 1907.

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1906.

General Work	\$2,088.53
School of Philanthropy.....	10,069.70
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.	320.71
Tenement House Committee...	388.40

\$12,867.34 \$12,867.34

Receipts during year.

General Work.

Contributions	\$72,541.77
Investment Income	8,257.22
Loans.	20,500.00
Repayment of Loan to Charities Publication Committee.	3,000.00
Penny Provident Fund.	500.00
Miscellaneous Publications.	36.19
Sale of Antiques.	79.67
Transfer from Provident Relief Fund	3,260.55

108,175.40

School of Philanthropy.

Registration Fees	\$2,128.90
Interest on Kennedy En- dowment Fund.	11,250.00
Interest on Library En- dowment Fund.	90.00
Interest on bank balance..	100.77
Donation for Scholarships.	607.75
Donation for Research....	1,000.00

15,177.42

Department for Improvement
of Social Conditions.

General Contributions	\$11,333.33
Tenement House Committee	1,401.12
Committee on the Preven- tion of Tuberculosis.	
Contributions	15,179.66
Sale of Publications..	139.61
Transfer from Relief Fund	807.26

28,860.98 \$152,213.80

\$165,081.14

Disbursements during year.

General Work (see Schedule A, this page)	\$101,354.89	
School of Philanthropy (see Schedule B, page 254)	15,083.80	
Department for Improvement of Social Conditions (see Schedule C, page 255)	20,274.00	\$136,712.69

Balance on hand, September 30, 1907.

General Work	\$8,981.85*	
School of Philanthropy	10,163.32	
Department for Improvement of Social Conditions	9,223.28	28,368.45
		<u>\$165,081.14</u>

*The Society closed the year with a deficit of \$7,518.15 in General Work, being the difference between the amount of unpaid loans, \$16,500.00, and the balance on hand September 30, \$8,981.85.

SCHEDULE A.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL WORK.

Central Office.

Salaries and Wages	\$20,141.75	
Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger	593.12	
Transportation and Express	480.57	
News, Directories, etc	179.92	
Stationery and Printing	2,152.58	
Postage and Delivery	2,185.49	
Furniture and Fittings	1,476.63	
Rent	90.00	
Sundry	578.78	\$27,878.84

District Offices.

Salaries and Wages	\$20,961.02	
Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger	345.56	
Transportation and Express	470.93	
Stationery and Printing	636.89	
Postage and Delivery	264.34	
Furniture and Fittings	132.67	
Rent	3,413.00	
Sundry	1,080.59	27,305.00

Registration Bureau.

Salaries and Wages	\$5,157.05	
Transportation and Express	190.59	
Stationery and Printing	557.63	
Postage and Delivery	153.52	
Furniture and Fittings	314.57	
Sundry	29.79	6,403.15
		<u>\$61,586.99</u>

Forward		\$61,586.99
Investigation Bureau.		
Salaries and Wages	\$10,946.34	
Transportation and Express.	888.37	
Stationery and Printing.	110.37	
Sundry	105.57	12,050.65
		<hr/>
Joint Application Bureau.		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$3,353.90	
Sundry.	7.02	3,360.92
		<hr/>
Special Employment Bureau.		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$1,649.56	
Transportation and Express.	127.71	
Stationery and Printing.	276.22	
Sundry.	142.46	2,195.95
		<hr/>
Mendicancy Bureau.*		
Salaries and Wages	\$1,947.60	
Transportation and Express.	246.62	
Stationery and Printing.	48.38	
Postage and Delivery.	35.30	
Sundry.	136.49	2,414.39
		<hr/>
Charities Directory.		429.60
Charities Publication Committee.		2,910.00
Repayment of Loans.		16,000.00
Interest on Loans.		406.39
		<hr/>
		\$101,354.89

* For period from October 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907; for subsequent period see Schedule C, page 255.

SCHEDULE B.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

Administration.		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$5,719.97	
Stationery and Printing.	494.06	
Postage and Delivery.	217.25	
Furniture and Fittings.	213.42	
Rent.	1,320.00	
Sundry	268.86	\$8,233.56
		<hr/>

Forward		\$8,233.56
Instruction.		
Lectures	\$2,878.38	
Fellowships and Scholarships.	2,676.25	5,554.63
Library.*		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$812.50	
Books and Bindings.	389.15	
Sundry.	93.96	1,295.61
		\$15,083.80

* One half of the expense of salaries in the Library is met by Central Office and included in Schedule A, page 253.

SCHEDULE C.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

General.		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$5,509.09	
Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger.	35.13	
Transportation and Express....	487.82	
News, Directories, etc.	90.84	
Stationery and Printing.	227.46	
Postage and Delivery.	138.44	
Furniture and Fittings.	441.07	
Sundry.	528.09	
Rent	697.36	\$8,155.30
Tenement House Committee.		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$359.15	
Sundry	103.01	462.16
Mendicancy Bureau.*		
Salaries and Wages.....	\$306.00	
Sundry	92.41	398.41
		\$9,015.87

* For period from June 1, 1907, to September 30, 1907; for previous period see Schedule A, page 253.

Forward \$9,015.87

Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

General.

Salaries and wages	\$2,694.17	
Transportation, Express, Telegraph and Postage.	541.62	
Stationery and Printing.	1,317.15	
Furniture and Fittings.	331.85	
Rent.	335.55	
Exhibits.	1,559.55	
Lectures.	329.72	
Newspapers.	666.43	
Advertising.	214.20	
Investigations.	150.00	
Repayment of Loan to Relief Fund.	1,000.00	
Sundry.	39.95	9,180.19

Administration of Relief.

Salaries and Wages	\$1,015.00		
Furniture and Fittings.	90.00		
Day Camp.	797.82		
Sundry	175.12	2,077.94	\$11,258.13
			<u>\$20,274.00</u>

We have audited the receipts and disbursements of the Current Funds of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, for the year ended September 30, 1907, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing statement is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, November 11, 1907.

STATEMENT OF RELIEF OBTAINED AND DISTRIBUTED

For the Year Ending September 30, 1907

BALANCE ON HAND, OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Provident Relief:

General	\$2,236.40	
Loan Fund	18,301.75	
		\$20,538.15
Tuberculosis Relief.....		8,268.47
For Special Cases.....		6,205.71

\$35,012.33

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

Provident Relief:

General

Contributions	\$36,020.00	
Income U. C. B.		
Maintenance Fund ..	1,650.50	
Interest	855.10	
Refunds	1,041.20	
Sale of Antiques.....	69.68	
		\$39,636.48

Loan Fund,

Interest	\$50.00	
Refunds	471.50	
		521.50

\$40,157.98

Tuberculosis Relief:

Contributions	\$5,728.37	
Return of Loan from C. P. T.....	1,000.00	
Interest	136.20	
Refunds	168.23	

7,032.80

For Special Cases:

Newspaper appeals	\$5,511.25	
Churches and societies, New York..	2,052.22	
Churches and societies, other cities	2,444.05	
Other private sources	16,113.01	
Interest on bank balance.....	391.80	
Refunds	270.86	

26,783.19

\$73,973.97

\$108,986.30

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR:

Provident Relief:

General

Relief\$37,264.41

Administration 2,660.55

\$39,924.96

Loan 4,820.00

Tuberculosis Relief:

Relief\$13,548.53

Administration 1,752.74

15,301.27

For Special Cases..... 26,013.76

\$86,059.99

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Provident Relief:

General \$1,792.26

Loan Fund 14,003.25

\$15,795.51

Tuberculosis Relief 220.32

For Special Cases..... 6,910.48

\$22,926.31

\$108,986.30

We have audited the Statement of Relief Obtained and Distributed by The Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, for the year ended September 30, 1907, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing statement is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, November 11, 1907.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND WOODYARD

For the Year Ending September 30, 1907.

Sales of Wood Cut in Yard. \$34,209.50

COST OF SALES OF WOOD CUT IN YARD.

Wood:

Inventory, Oct. 1, 1906,	
Kindling and Stick Wood.	\$4,680.00
Purchases of Stick Wood.	16,554.12
	<hr/>
	\$21,234.12
Less Inventory, Sept. 30, 1907,	
Kindling and Stick Wood.	2,614.56
	<hr/>
Prime Cost of Wood.	\$18,619.56

Cutting:

Wages of Regular Employes....	\$1,626.34
Wages of Men with Homes.....	2,669.45
Expenses for Lodging and Meals of Single Men (in lieu of Wages).	1,451.80
	<hr/>
Cost of Cutting.	5,747.59

Delivery:

Wages of Drivers and Helpers on Wagons	\$3,829.02
Horse Hire.	440.25
Keep of Horses.	1,821.87
	<hr/>
Cost of Delivery.....	6,091.14

Cost of Wood Sold from the Yard. \$30,458.29

Gross Profit from Sales of Wood Cut in Yard. \$7,751.21

Sales of Wood on Commission..... \$12,805.25

Cost of Commission Sales. 11,201.95

Gross Profit from Commission Sales..... 1,603.30

Gross Profit from All Sales of Wood. \$5,354.51

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPENSES.

Salaries of Superintendent and Clerk.	\$1,800.00	
Wages of Engineer and Watchman.	1,359.39	
Coal.	439.47	
Repairs.	549.51	
Supplies.	652.31	
Insurance.	72.65	
Stationery and Printing.	1,076.81	
Telephone and Transportation.	138.51	
Auditing.	260.00	
Sundry Expenses.	277.08	
Pension.	90.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$6,715.73	
Less, Charged to Laundry.	776.25	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenses.....	\$5,939.48	
Reserve for Bad Debts	200.00	6,139.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Loss from Operation of Wood Yard...		\$784.97

INCOME FROM SUNDRY SOURCES.

Sales of Tickets.	\$1,461.00	
Donations.	25.00	
Interest on Bank Deposits.	10.24	1,496.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Income for Year ended Sept. 30, 1907..		\$711.27

JOHNSTON DE FOREST,
Treasurer.

I have examined the books of the Industrial Building and Woodyard of the Charity Organization Society for the year ending September 30, 1907, and

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above statement is correct.

GODFREY N. NELSON,
Certified Public Accountant.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE LAUNDRY

For the Year Ending September 30, 1907

EXPENDITURES.

Pay Roll	\$16,751.43	
Expenses	4,054.21	
Repairs to elevator and other equipment.....	250.94	
Purchase of new equipment.....	107.50	
	<hr/>	\$21,164.08

INCOME.

Amount charged for laundry work done.....	\$20,086.66	
Lessons	14.50	
	<hr/>	\$20,101.16

<i>Loss on business for year.....</i>	<hr/>	<u>\$1,062.92</u>
---------------------------------------	-------	-------------------

Received from Mrs. J. P. Morgan.....	\$25.00
“ “ Miss Annie Stone.....	206.00
“ “ Mr. Otto T. Bannard.....	25.00
“ “ Mrs. George Blagden.....	25.00
“ “ Miss Grace H. Dodge.....	25.00
“ “ Mrs. James J. Higginson.....	50.00
“ “ Mrs. George Zabriskie.....	10.00
“ “ Mr. James B. Ford.....	50.00
“ “ Mr. William P. Clyde.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. William A. Reade.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. Clarence M. Hyde.....	100.00
“ “ Mr. E. P. Dutton.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. Samuel McCauley Jackson.	15.00
“ “ Mrs. Frank Lynde Stetson....	25.00
“ “ Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. James Douglas	25.00
“ “ Mr. F. M. Warburg.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. Robert S. Brewster.....	25.00
“ “ Mrs. J. C. Hoagland.....	25.00
“ “ Mr. F. N. Goddard.....	25.00
“ “ Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge.....	50.00
“ “ Mrs. H. S. Harkness.....	50.00
“ “ Miss G. W. Sargent.....	25.00
“ “ Miss M. H. Maynard.....	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$916.00

Forward		\$916.00
Received from Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty		30.00
" " Mrs. Richard M. Hoe.....		25.00
" " Mrs. W. C. Osborn.....		25.00
" " Mrs. Frederic S. Lee.....		25.00
" " Miss Mary M. Billings.....		25.00
" " Mrs. William Milton.....		30.00
" " Mrs. H. L. Satterlee.....		25.00
" " Mrs. Lansdale Boardman.....		5.00
" " Mrs. M. W. White.....		25.00
" " Mrs. Russell Sturgis.....		5.00
" " Mrs. J. D. Archbold.....		25.00
" " Mr. Robert W. de Forest.....		25.00
" " Mr. V. Everit Macy.....		10.00
" " Mr. William McN. Purdy.....		5.00
" " Mr. F. H. Cravath.....		10.00
" " Miss Elizabeth G. King.....		5.00
" " Mrs. Edwin L. Bulkley.....		15.00
" " Miss Faith Moore.....		25.00
" " Mr. E. M. Grinnell.....		25.00
Total		<u>\$1,281.00</u>

E. M. GRINNELL,
Treasurer.

We have examined the books and records of the Laundry of the Charity Organization Society of New York for the year ended September 30, 1907, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the above statement of Expenditures, Income, and Donations is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS: FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending September 30, 1907

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....	\$84.15
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RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

Subscriptions	\$11,616.83	
Advertising	4,067.99	
Books, reprints, etc.	2,443.38	
Guarantors' Fund	14,500.00	
General contributions	11,408.51	
Charity Organization Society contribu- tion	2,910.00	46,946.71
		<u>\$47,030.86</u>

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Editorial and educational.....	\$11,873.70	
Publishing	27,989.33	
Advertising	2,752.08	
Books, reprints, etc.....	2,492.42	
Press service	1,132.83	46,240.86
		<u>\$790.50</u>
Balance on hand September 30, 1907..		<u><u>\$790.50</u></u>

FIELD DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

Dues	\$485.00	
Sales	14.00	\$509.00
Deficit October 1, 1906.....		24.80
		<u>\$484.20</u>

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Salaries and wages.....	\$78.55	
Printing and stationery.....	12.20	
Postage	21.55	
Sundry expenses	52.24	
Railroad expenses	200.00	364.54
Balance on hand September 30, 1907..		<u>\$119.66</u>

PITTSBURGH FUND.

(FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.)

RECEIPTS.

Donations	\$5,365.00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$2,207.10	
Railroad expenses	329.45	
General expenses	1,730.08	4,266.63
Balance on hand September 30, 1907...		<u>\$1,098.37</u>

We have audited the receipts and disbursements of the publication CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS for the year ended September 30, 1907, and WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing statement is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, November 11, 1907.

The certificates of the auditors appended to the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, the Statement of Relief Obtained and Distributed, the Report of the Treasurer of the Industrial Building and Wood Yard, the Report of the Treasurer of the Laundry, and the Financial Statement of Charities and The Commons, are approved by the Committee on Audit of Accounts.

(Signed) CHARLES E. MERRILL,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
ROBERT S. BREWSTER,

Committee



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